REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] Gazette [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

For Advertisements which [illegible] to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of the [illegible] relating to [illegible] matters as Small Sales, [illegible] Wanted, [illegible] Servants Required, [illegible] Change of Residence, Articles Lost [illegible]

The scale for [illegible] these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... 8 As.

Advertisements exceeding [illegible] will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases [illegible]

All Advertisements charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible]

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with [illegible] despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. H. Anderson, will be despatched [illegible] on SATURDAY, the 10th [illegible]

The Steamship "Asia," [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. R. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th October [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and [illegible] monthly at [illegible] and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1874, at [illegible]

Leave BOMBAY [illegible]
Kurrachee [illegible]
Gwadur [illegible]
Muscat [illegible]
Bunder [illegible]
Lingah [illegible]
Bahrein [illegible]
Bushire [illegible]
Fao [illegible]
Mahomerah [illegible]
Arrive BUSSORAH [illegible] BOMBAY [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, [illegible] weekly service [illegible] every [illegible] MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. "PUNJAUB," [illegible] H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October 1874, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing [illegible] Commander W. [illegible] FRIDAY, the 9th October, [illegible] Vingorla, [illegible]

For Passage [illegible]

[illegible] SHAIPAL.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT; THENCE TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSIBE, AND MOJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL, AND CAPE TOWN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., [illegible] as above, on MONDAY [illegible]

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. THE STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSAGE RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	£4
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-10
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Marseilles [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Without food.

[illegible] under [illegible] years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA" to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.
"INDIA" to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand books, information, freight, &c., apply to C. ORONDONA, [illegible] Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MARINA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection [illegible] TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims [illegible] will be admitted under any circumstances [illegible] before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Marina.

Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT [illegible] the Letters Patent and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

s.s. [illegible], 2,762 Tons, October 12th, to Southampton.
[illegible] " 19th. "
[illegible] with to Southampton [illegible]
[illegible] " November 2nd.

Passengers for Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only [illegible] once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but [illegible] to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

[illegible] requested to send their heavy Baggage to [illegible] the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m. [illegible] weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

[illegible] will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible] the day of sailing.

[illegible] booked to the following places in addition to the [illegible]

Marseilles, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 2 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Glass Beads, Printing Papers, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and at the risk of Suruffalley Goolamhoosen—
Sundry Marks—2 Cases Glass Beads.
On account of Heptoolabhoy Abdoolhusein and Suruffally Goolamhusein—
A G—1 Case Glass Beads
On account of [illegible] Sullemanjee—
Sundry Marks—7 Cases Glass Beads
In double triangles—1 Case Needles.
On account of Abdoolally Nubboobhoy—
H C / B—2 Cases Glass Beads
On account of [illegible] Esmailjee—
H C / B—2 Cases Glass Beads
1 Ditto ditto.
On account of Abdoolhusein Tyabjee—
A P K—1 Case Silver Paper
On account of Abdoolkader Abdoolhusein—
G N S / F—2 Bales Printing Paper
B B 4 Bales Printing Paper
On account of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy—
W H—[illegible] Cases Gilt Frames.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBARWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 1 p.m., by order of the Mortgagees Marwady Jeetha Roosajee, Goolamchund Vufungjee, Nathoo Huckmajee [illegible] the Mortgagor [illegible]

[illegible] messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house [illegible] standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Coombarwada Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1885, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 101 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the public passage, and on or towards the west by the public road Coombarwada street, on or towards the south by the house of [illegible] and on or towards the north by the house of Bagoo Mahadoo.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-named place, the neat and modern household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of F. Forbes Adam, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome rich silver cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing hot-water curry dishes, cruet and cake stands, ice pitcher, waiter, sugar basket, a mahogany case containing a set of electro-plated spoons, forks, King's pattern for 12 persons, table candlesticks, best cutlery by "Mappin and Webb," &c. richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table [illegible] pieces, side board, dumb waiter, dining room chairs, teapoys, handsome French polished circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofa, all covered with rich silk damask, wine tables, reclining chairs, bedstead, English iron painted bedsteads dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, [illegible] articles, &c.

[illegible]

A handsome English built light Buggy, with a fast-trotting Chestnut Australian horse, and set of English harness.

The Celebrated [illegible] Australian Kangaroo Hound (Dog) Ajax.

[illegible]

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at No. 4, Forbes Street, a large collection of valuable Library, the property of a Book-seller, chiefly consisting, the same comprises English, Latin, Greek, Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Hindoostani, and Goozeratee Books.

Also, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., at No. 87 Meadow Street, Fort, a large stock of valuable Library.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. F. Ashley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a [illegible] bearing their name and address.

[illegible]

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

[illegible] ders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA..........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay............D. S. KEMP & Co.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the '450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the Bombay Gazette Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE LIEUTENANT COLONEL of a Regiment recently gone to England Wishes to EXCHANGE to a Regiment in India on equal terms. Apply to "C. O.," care of GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

MARINE LINES.—TO LET, or FOR SALE, a PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW, containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, 4 Bed Rooms, 4 Dressing Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Pantry, Godown, usual Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of the Printer.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—MR. DE SOUZA begs to inform Visitors to Matheran, that he has built a very Spacious Bungalow attached to the Hotel, which, besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. There are three separate Bungalows, besides the above, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS—MODERATE.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 20th October 1874, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per each Plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the above date.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock, to receive the views of the Shareholders on:—

1. A proposition to erect a Spinning and Weaving Mill at Broach in connection with the Company in terms of the Prospectus circulated among the Shareholders and dated 29th September last.
2. Or, in the event of the non-approval of the above, a proposition to divide each of the present Shares having Rs. 1,000 paid up into 4 Shares with Rs. 250 paid up.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE [illegible] BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October 1874, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 20th current, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Meadow Street, to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 29th day of September 1874, viz.:—

"That the following words be added to Section X. of Clause 93 of the Company's Articles of Association:—'Provided that in times of difficulty and distress, owing to scarcity of rain, damages caused by exceptionally high tides, cyclones or other causes, it shall, if found necessary, be lawful for the Directors to make special advances to the ryots over and above the usual advances; such special advances in no case to exceed the sum of Rs. 20,000 in any one year, and to be charged to a separate account in the Books of the Company.'"

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge during the months of July, August and September last:—

Alleyne, Robert Augustus, late Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Establishment.
Bendows, John, late of the Public Works Department, Sattara.
Bellamore, J. W., late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.
Connon, John, late Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.
Cumming, J. T., late of Indus Valley State Railway.
Francis, Vincent Salvadore, late Assistant Apothecary Bombay Medical Establishment.
Gunn, Anne, widow of John Gunn, late of the Bombay Mint.
Nanabhoy Dossabhoy Master, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
Pene, Arthur Edward, late Solicitor, Bombay.
Pestonjee Edulje Shroff, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
Taylor, James, late Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their Claims, pay their Debts, or hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Admr. Genl's Office, 6th October 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to [illegible]

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, 14-1, aged 5 years, fast and a good jumper. Price Rs. 500.

BANDMASTER WANTED, by a thoroughly qualified London Musician, the Leadership of a Regimental Band in India. Apply to SOUNDY & Co.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the Best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

PETROLEUM LAMPS! LAMPS, LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE,"—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Prices containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by draft or order.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies:

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Renwick St., Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
[illegible] & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

NEW & CHOICE MATERIALS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, unshrinking, and absorbing ....Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colours ....Six for	2[illegible] 0	3[illegible] 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached, a strong useful Shirt ....Six for	22 8	25 0
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian Washing ....Six for	28 0	31 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above ....Six for	22 8	25 0
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk ....Six for	51 0	55 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk ....Six for	40 0	4[illegible] 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Front ....From	7 8	8 8

GENT'S THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,
with extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, St. [illegible]	6 0	7 0
The Duc, Harford, St. [illegible] Turn [illegible]	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turn-down	6 0	7 0
The West-End, The Duc. Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
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G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

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LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
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	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
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[illegible] Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. on [illegible] therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

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GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
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MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 "	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 "	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 "	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 "	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
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Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS.—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
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Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Cotacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
12, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh SUPPLY of REAL MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE.

1 Breech-loading Double Barrel Pin Cartridge Gun, by T. Marcott.
2 Breech-loading Pin Fire Rifles, by Tipping and Lawden.
1 Double Barrel Muzzle Loader Rifle, by W. J. Rigby.
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TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.

A "Woodland" and "Keepsake."
For further particulars apply to [illegible]

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BY [illegible] COMMAND.

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CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

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BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	" 15	"	"
Steinwein	" 20	"	"
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CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	" 14	"	"
Chateau Leoville	" 2[illegible]	"	"
Chateau Lafite	" 28	"	"
Vray Canon	" 18	"	"

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

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Ditto " 26 " 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

	Rs.
Fine Sherry	18, 22, 25
Very Superior old Sherry	28, 36
Choice Old Sherry	28, 32, 36
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Fine Port	27
Superior Old Port	32
Fine Old Madeira	32
Fine Pale Marsala	16
Fine Moselle	20, 24, 27, 28
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 32
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock	30, 30, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 40
Finest Champagne	36, 42
Claret	9-8, 12
Fine Claret	18, 20
Very Superior Claret	25, 30
Burgundy	13, 22, 25, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	36
Sauternes	18, 24, 30
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NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S
SECOND GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON
THURSDAY, 8TH OCT. 1874,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3
Family Tickets, to admit Three .... " 10
Unreserved Seats .... " 2
Back Seats .... " 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

GLEE	The Winds whistle cold. Members of the Glee Club.	*Bishop.*
QUARTETTO	Martha, Guarda [illegible] Soprano, Mez. Soprano, Tenor, and Baritono.	*Flotow.*
SCENA ED ARIA	Il Talismano. Baritono Solo.	*Balfe.*
PIANO SOLO	Bonnie Scotland. Lady Amateur.	*Brissac.*
ROMANZA	Marta. Soprano Solo.	*Flotow.*
DUETTO (by desire)	Io vivo e t'amo. Mez. Soprano e Baritono.	*Campana.*

PART II.

ARIA DI CHIESA	Pieta Signore. Tenor Solo.	*Stradella.*
FLUTE SOLO	Fantasia Barbiere de Siviglia.	*Tulou.*
DUETTO	Mi Balza in petto. Soprano e Mez. Soprano.	*Gabussi.*
PIANO SOLO	The Last Rose of Summer. Lady Amateur.	*Thalberg*
GRAND DUETTO	La Favorita. Mez. Soprano e Tenor.	*Donizetti*
CHORUS	Soldiers' Chorus, Faust. Members of the Glee Club.	*Gounod*

TILL further Notice the OFFICES of the SUB-REGISTRARS of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWAR will REMAIN in the General Registry Office Building, Meadow Street, Fort.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 5th October 1874.

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21st September 1874.

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WANTED,
BRICK MAKING MACHINES,

STEAM, BULLOCK, or HAND POWER. Give particulars of Name of Maker, Description and Drawing of Machine, Driving Power required, Daily Outturn, Weight of Machine, Price, &c. &c. to Undersigned, who will claim the right of full inspection in work by a professional man before concluding purchase.

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I. V. S. [illegible]

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FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.

To declare a dividend.

To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

To consider a proposal for the appropriation of the money now standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund towards the improvement of the Company's buildings and the purchase of new Machinery; and to pass Resolutions thereon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 13th INSTANT, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, on TWELVE Different Tables, on New, Sound, and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES...... Rs. 970-13-0 ONLY!

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E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort [illegible] (Acting).
[illegible] K. COWASJEE [illegible]
Cowasjee Patel Street [illegible]
SHANTARAM VETHOBA, Esq., L.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

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JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,
Have just received a further supply of

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	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved...	30	to	70
" ditto, and in morocco cases ...	35	to	120
" and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases ...	20	to	100
" ditto, ditto combined, in cases ...	54	to	180
" BOWL AND SPOON, in case ...	100	to	170
" FEEDING BOTTLES ...	20	to	40
" PAP BOATS ...	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle ...	11	to	50
COSAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows ...	25	to	60
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children ...	8	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of Knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 200 to 850.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug... " 500 to 800.

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A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surahis, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

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[illegible] Timepieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movements, Rs. 50.

The Miniature or Elliptical Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

NOTICES.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

SEASON 1874!!

MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD,
TEA DEPOT,
UMRITSUR, PUNJAB,

OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Barce, Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.

WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.

1st October 1874.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 60.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7th October, 1874.

Reuter's closing message of yesterday reports the Liverpool Cotton market as closing quieter, sales 1[illegible],000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered but arrivals were apparently weaker; Mid Uplands January-February shipment being quoted at 8 1-16d., a decline of 1/16d. from the last quotation for the same shipments.

This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 8,000. Receipts at the American ports on Tuesday were 18,000 bales, unquestionably very heavy, and accounting in a great measure for the rapid decline which has taken place in Mid Uplands lately—1¼ cents. per lb. during the week. Stocks at the ports have increased from 159,000 to 189,000 bales.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was firmer yesterday, Shirtings being quoted 1½d., Mulls and Jacconets ½d. per piece, and 40s. Mule Twist 1½d. per lb. higher. Coffee is again firm at an advance of 6d. per cwt. Seeds and Oil are unchanged.

Consols this morning opened at 92⅞, French Rentes at 99½, an advance of ⅛. Bar-Silver at 57 11/16d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange has shown extreme weakness to-day and rates are fully ⅛, and in some cases ¼ per cent. lower.

In the morning the banks gave their drawing rates for 6 months' sight at 1s. 10 1-32d. to 1s. 10 7/16d., but at the close 1s. 10½d. is the most favourable rate offered with little disposition to go on at that. In private paper there has been almost nothing done; but few bills being offered, and for such as are on the market sellers do not seem disposed to accept current figures. To houses 3 months' sight Credits have been sold at 1s. 10 9/32d. and there is still an enquiry for more at the same figure without bringing out sellers, while banks have been offering 1s. 10 5/16d. at the close without leading to business. Documents have been negotiated at 1s. 10⅝d. per rupee for 3 months' sight. Judging from the feeling displayed to-day rates seem likely to go still further against remitters before the departure of the mail.

The Council drafts may possibly be allotted at about previous figures, as news of the decline here will not have reached London in time to affect the biddings; but even in that case our market should not be influenced, the guiding principle at this time of the year being in the state of things ruling on this side, not in London. And looking at the position now it is difficult to see how rates can be supported; money is extremely plentiful here, exceptionally so; the demand for remittance during the next two months is likely to be in excess of the private paper offering; and neither Calcutta nor China seem likely to support exchange if they do not even tend to depress it. Some strength has probably been lent to the market of late by the disposition shown by merchants to sell for forward delivery, but in reality this is no indication whatever, the object of the sellers being merely as a rule, to make their purchases of cotton and sales of exchange as nearly as possible simultaneous operations free from risk. We quote for bills on London :—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 10[illegible] per rupee.
6 months' sight...... 1s. 10[illegible]
Credits .... 1s. 10[illegible]
Documents .... 1s. 10[illegible]

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are unchanged. Government Paper is steady, with buyers but no sellers at yesterday's quotations.

The Share market has again been very weak for Spinning property, and in most instances there has been a decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. Other denominations are quiet and unaltered in value.

Cotton to-day has been quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Some slight amount of buying goes on from day to day of ready cotton, but nothing of any importance; meantime sellers of New Crop refuse to do business at rates equivalent to Liverpool quotations. Receipts from up-country continue most insignificant, the total for the past four days being only 945 bales, nor are we likely to see any marked increase until after the Dewalee.

Freights by steamer are unaltered at £2 nominal. By sailing ship we are unable to give a quotation.

Piece Goods show no actual change, but if anything there is a quieter feeling to-day.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd October 1874.

Open [illegible] Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	4[illegible] 0 0
Merchandise	[illegible] 0 0
Electric Telegraph	[illegible] 0 0
Total Rs.	57,415 0 0

Corresponding week in October 1873.

Open [illegible] Miles.	
Coaching	[illegible] 0 0
Merchandise	[illegible] 0 0
Electric Telegraph	3[illegible] 0 0
Total Rs.	86,418 0 0
Decrease Rs.	29,003 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th September, as compared with that for 22nd September :—

LIABILITIES.	22nd Sept. Rs. a. p.	29th Sept. Rs. a. p.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,68,[illegible] 7 2	16,68,[illegible] 7 [illegible]
Treasury Balance	4,59,09,[illegible]	3,84,[illegible]
Total Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,17,924 14 4	[illegible] 9 6
Sundries	6,59,874 9 6	6,74,478 5 5
Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,89,[illegible]	1,87,[illegible],452 4 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	[illegible] 11 5	[illegible]
Credits on ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills discounted	1,76,[illegible] 1 6	1,90,[illegible] 11
Dead Stock	[illegible] 7 5	19,76,115 10 2
[illegible]	14,478 15 6	14,[illegible] 6 6
Balances with other Banks	4,26,568 4 11	6,38,[illegible] 10 2
Sundries	40,487 4 5	41,459 15 5
Bullion	2,10,710 10 8	2,07,611 0 8
Cash at Head Office	1,37,[illegible] 0 1	1,31,[illegible] 2 2
Do. at Branches	2,08,[illegible] 11 5	2,07,25,491 1 5
Rs.	[illegible] 11 2	[illegible] 0 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. PARAENSE, 986 tons, Captain A Brooking, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with the following passengers :—Mrs Doley, Mr John Fraser and Mr A Devons [illegible] 2,909 bales wool, 1,[illegible] cwt turmeric, [illegible] cwt hemp and 1,35[illegible] cwt gall.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. NUBIA, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (September 8th) with Australian mail and the following cargo:—86 packages merchandise, 200 packages copper, 76 packages silk piece goods, 2 packages preserves, 1 case fancyware, 1,029 packages [illegible] crackers, 3 scales, 7 cases biscuits, [illegible] packages meat, 3 packages wearing apparels, 6 casks tallow, 829 packages tea, 2 packages muster, 35 packages treasure, [illegible] packages glass bangles, 1 case cigar, 1,115 packages silk, 20 packages paper, 20 packages vermillion, 176 packages glass beads, 13 slabs tin, 2 packages parcels, 3 packages unknown, 9 packages china roots, 10 cases brass leaf, 1 parcel turbans, 1 case stationery, 1 case cotton velvet, and 1 package brass head. She brought the following passengers :—From Sydney—Mr. T. Dyson, Captain Asburner and servant, and Mr. Lockland. From Melbourne—Captain Clark, Captain St Tuestin, Mrs. Hall and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Morey, Mr. Hayhurst, Mr. Harvey, and Professor Caughtrey. From Glenelg—Mr. A. G. Murray and Mrs. Backman and infant.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Hydaspes (s)	[illegible]	Suez, Sept 25.
	Nubia (s)	Hall	Melbourne, Sept 8.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Paraense (s)......	Brooking [illegible]	Liverpool.

Steamer Paraense, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
2	[illegible] Gulf (s)	Ridge	Hong-Kong, Sept 1[illegible]
	Genova (s)	Villa	[illegible], Aug 21.
	Elvira (s)	Gaby	Southampton, Aug 27.
3	Fultile Current	Nasoon	Mauritius, Aug 2[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
2	Duke of Lancaster (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sir H. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Strathblane	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
4	[illegible] (s)	[illegible]	Rangoon and Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 [illegible], ss, Nicodemus, from Bombay.
Aug [illegible] [illegible] Tung, B.M., Ellon, from Perim.
2[illegible] [illegible], ship, Peters, from Cardiff.
Sept [illegible] Persia, ss, Duncan, from Shields.
10 Morning Star, ship, McMillan, from Newcastle.
1[illegible] French Empire, ship, Thompsons, from Shields.
1[illegible] Stowell Brown, ship, Anderson, from Liverpool.
19 Deerhound, ss, Nacoda, from Sea.
21 Edward Barrow, ship, Gardiner, from Cardiff.
22 Constance, ss, Saunderson, from W. Hartlepool.
23 Navarino, ss, Burkett, from Calcutta.
24 Lombardy, ss, Gellison, from London.
24 Elgin, ss, Paladier, from Calcutta.
24 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Cardiff.
24 Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
24 Excelsior, ss, Joss, from Bombay.
25 Ariel, ss, Brown, from Bombay.
25 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Shanghai.
25 Hoogly, ss, Varangot, from Marseilles.
26 Gwalior, ss, Hazelwood, from Bombay.
27 Herald Haffager, ss, Hellberg, from Newcastle.
28 Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
28 Anadyr, ss, Rigodel, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
23 Navarino, ss, Burkett, to London.
24 Constance, ss, Saunderson, to Persian Gulf.
24 Lombardy, ss, Gellison, to Bombay.
24 Elgin, ss, Calliford, to Dundee.
25 Excelsior, ss, Joss, to Marseilles.
25 Ariel, ss, Brown, to Liverpool.
26 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Suez.
26 Hoogly, ss, Varangot, to Batavia.
27 Deerhound, ss, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.
27 Gwalior, ss, Hazelwood, to Suez.
27 Herald Haffager, ss, Hellberg, to Bombay.
28 Persia, ss, Duncan, to Colombo.
28 French Empire, ss, Thompsons, to Calcutta.
2[illegible] Anadyr, ss, Rigodel to Marseilles.
Oct. 8 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Kwang Tung, B.M., Ellon, from Perim.
Alvota, ship, Peters, from Cardiff.
Morning Star, ship, McMillan, from Newcastle.
Stowell Brown, ship, Anderson, from Liverpool.
Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
Duplex, ss, Monge, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parrees s, 100 kegs red lead, Dwarkadass Gordhundass; 160 bundles sheet iron, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s, 100 casks ale, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookbia; 4 cases oilmanstore, and 2 cases biscuits, C. E. Mitchell and Co.; 12 cases oilmanstore, and 1 case butter, D. Rustomjee and Co; 60 cases ale, B Manuckjee Pestonjee.
Lombardy s, 46 cases champagne, C E Mitchell and Co.
Nizam s, 30 cases brandy, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 160 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.
India s, 347 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s, 817 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mooltan s, 171 bales cotton, Khereyram Salockram; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 35 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 63 bales cotton, Corjee Ludda; 130 bales cotton, Sorabjee Darashaw and Co; 10 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 8 bales wool, S. Tyabjee and Co; 17 bales wool, Aleen Richie and Co; 26 bales wool, Toolseedas Callianjee; 31 bales wool, Hurrydas Gangjee; 51 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhowrar; 29 bales cotton, Mootiall Ralli; 33 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 20 bales hemp, Tricum Nathoo.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s, 1 case hide, P and O Co; 33 bales hemp, Tricum Nathoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 30 bales cotton, Kacop and Co; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, A. Trading Co; 1 bale cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 75 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lombardy s, 3,300 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT D. SMITH, Invalid Establishment, was granted leave on medical certificate, from 19th June to 21st August 1874.

COLONEL C R BACON, Staff Corps, Commanding 9th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under G G O No 472 of 1870.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. A. PARK, Bombay Infantry, 2nd in Command, 12th Regiment N. I., [illegible] furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs from date of departure.

COLONEL C. O. MAUDE, Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, is appointed Judge Advocate General of the Army, vice Colonel Field, C.B., A.-D.C to the Queen, who vacates on succeeding to colonels' allowance.

THE undermentioned officers were allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate :—Major L. G. Brown, Staff Corps, and Captain J. E. Bennell, Staff Corps, and Quarter-Master of the 18th Regiment N. I.

In compliance with instructions received from the War Office, it is requested that officers commanding British regiments will transmit to the Adjutant General, direct and without delay, lists of those [illegible] who claim exemption from the Special Army Examination under Horse Guards, G. O. 17 of 1874, in order that such claims for exemption may be checked at the Horse Guards. As it is very desirable that the question of the liability of the above officers should be settled without delay, commanding officers will include in the lists now called for, the names of all officers absent from their regiments, about whose liability to further examination there may exist any reasonable doubt.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 5.

Ponsonby, Lieutenant, 20th Regiment N I, on duty, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 6.

[illegible], Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Dharwar.

OCTOBER 7.

Percival, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal 11th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Petman, [illegible], Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Cawnpore.
Box, Captain, Bengal 11th Lancers, on furlough, from England.
Osborne, Captain, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Australia.
St Quintin, Captain, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, from Australia.
Jones, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Civil Surgeon, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 7.

Coote, Colonel, Madras 16th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Dubois, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th September 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to order the following postings :—

Depy Surgn Genl J T C Ross, Saugor Circle, to the Dacca Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

Depy Surgn. Genl R Cockburn, temporarily, to the Saugor Circle in the room of Depy Surgn Genl Ross.

With reference to G G O No 9[illegible]8 of 17th Sept 1874, Bgdr Genl J Ross, C B, is posted to the Saugor District.

Maj E R C Wilcox, B S C, is transferred at his own request from Meerut to Roorkee, for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th Sept 1874 :—

Lieut G S Wheler, 13th Hussars; Surgn Maj F E M'Farland, Royal Artillery; Surgn R N Mally, 46th Foot; and Hospital Apprentice F F Bedall, 51st Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

[illegible] Hussars—Capt H F Dent, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lieut F N Henriques, (No 3 Baty, 5th Bgde,) to remain at Simla, from the 12th Sept to the 15th [illegible], on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

[illegible] Batn—Lieut J S Clausie, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

40th Foot—[illegible], to England, from date of quitting [illegible], pending exchange into another regt.

[illegible] Foot, (2nd Batn)—Capt R Chalmer. The leave granted to this officer, as Lieut in G O C C 13th Oct 1873, p 425, will not be interrupted by his promotion to Capt.

108th—Lieut A W E Ravenscroft, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col A H Ternan, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 31st Oct, to appear before a medical board.

Capt H P P Nash, (1st Wing Subn 2nd Goorkha Regt) two days (the 2nd and 3rd Sept,) in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Capt E Beddy, (Wing Officer 29th N. I.) to Kussowlie, from the 5th Oct to the 12th Novr, on private affairs.

Lieut G C Dyce, (1st Wing Subn 29th N I) to Agra, from the 13th Sept 1874 to the 13th Jany 1875, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj D M Davidson, M D, (doing duty 13th Hussars,) to remain at Simla, from the 30th Sept to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate, in extension.

Surgn J A Clery, M D, (attached to A Baty 20th Bgde R A) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] COURT.—[illegible] OCTOBER.

[Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

1-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Pallonjee Shapoorjee v Thomas White and others—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

111-74—M. E. Rutbhaya—Hajeebhoy Valley v Megerally Dama and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

118-74—Mr. Fletcher—Mariambebee, widow v Ameenabebee, widow.

134-74—Fletcher and Smith—Jehanghir Hormusjee v Allarakhia Sewjee—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

853-73—J. Gopal—Ramchundra Kessow v Veelabai, widow and others—Shamrao.

MOTIONS.

SHORT CAUSES.

489-74—Jefferson and Payne—Hurnath Roopajee and others v Canjee Heerjee and another.

136-74—G J Mody—Vundravundas Vizlal and another v Bai Dhunbaijee widow and another.

LONG CAUSES.

911-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdharlalljee v Manordas Gordhandas—Shapurjee & T—Part heard.

737-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hurrysing Runjeetsing and others v Jethanund Thoormull and others—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ADMIRALTY SIDE.

6-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Nakeb Comer bin Salla Selhan v The Secretary of State for India, &c.,—Mr. Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopall Premsookdas.

[illegible]-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Manjee Khetsey v Mererjee Veljee and others—Chalk and Turner.

211-74—Chalk and Turner—Meerjee Veljee and others v Munjee Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

102-71—Prescot and Winter—Cullandas Muddowjee v Harjeevan Vursonjee and another—Fletcher and Smith.

1[illegible]4-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parwuttee bai, &c v Lallbhoy Vullybhoy—Prescot and Smith.

175-7[illegible]—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell v Pestonjee Edaljee Guzder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.
The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.
42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BARROW—October 1st, at Bhangalpore, the wife of F. H. Barrow, C. S., of a daughter.

YOUNG—October 1st, at Kee-Malay Estate, Coorg, the wife of J. H. Young, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHITTY—LOWE—October 3rd, before T. F. Bignold, Esq., C. S., Mr. Gideon Chitty, of Deal, to Miss Lydia Priscilla Lowe, of Bristol.

DEATHS.

BROWN—October 1st, on board the Steamer Colombo, of heat apoplexy, Captain Joseph Brown, aged 40 years.

MILMAN—October 1st, at No. 9, Cullin Place, Howrah, Michell Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. William Milman, Commander, I. G. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Lucknow, and daughter of Philip Milman, Esq. R. N., 21 days after child-birth.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1874.

THE arrival of a new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army naturally sets people wondering, in the first place, what Sir Charles Staveley will think of the army he is appointed to command; and, in the second place, what the army will think of him. As regards this second question, Sir Charles is already known in Western India as a vigorous and capable leader, and, though his will be probably a sterner rule than that of his predecessor, his high military qualities cannot but secure the confidence of officers and men. It is not so easy to say what Sir Charles will think of the present state of the Bombay Native Army. Ungenerous critics affirm that a Commander-in-Chief in this Presidency has very little to do, and that the appointment might be abolished at a considerable saving of expense and with no loss of military efficiency. But Sir Charles Staveley will be able to supply ample justification for his official existence if he will but set himself steadily to work to solve the perplexing problem, whether the native regiments as now organized are in a perfect state of discipline, and fit to go anywhere, and do anything, or whether they compose a sham army on which no reliance can be placed, and which, if it were ordered on active service, would certainly fall to pieces in the first campaign. The Bombay Government and Sir Augustus Spencer seem to have entertained not the shadow of a doubt that the army is in splendid condition. In the General Orders in which they bade one another farewell, they offered the country their warm congratulations on the "general efficiency, orderly "behaviour, and soldierly bearing" of the troops, and Sir Augustus Spencer was careful to add that, although during the term of his command the army had not been called upon for active employment, it had "neglected nothing which "might tend to preserve [illegible] the highest state "of discipline and efficiency," so that, said His Excellency, "when the occasion may arise, I feel "confident that the Bombay Army can be relied "on, as in former times, for its gallantry and "devotion to its duties." Nor can this praise be ascribed altogether to the natural partiality of a chief for the troops he has himself had charge of, or to the pardonable weakness every man has for thinking very well of his own work. It is generally understood that Lord Napier of Magdala, when he reviewed the troops assembled at the camp of Chinchwad last December, said he had known the Bombay army for forty years, but in all his experience he had never seen it look better. It is contended, however, on the other side, that although the army makes a fair outward show, and although both officers and men are attentive to duty and observant of discipline, so that the regiments can go through their drill very well on parade, they have really been rendered inefficient for war by an organisation which only allows five or six European officers to each regiment. We are not ambitious of framing a new scheme of reorganisation in addition to the hundreds already before the public; but, in order that the argument advanced by men who know a good deal about the internal economy of the native army may be fairly placed before our readers, we give some remarks addressed to us by way of commentary on the farewell order of the late Commander-in-Chief :—

"It is difficult to understand upon what grounds the Government expects half-a-dozen officers to do the work of twenty, or how it can reconcile the large staff requisite in an European regiment for purposes of musketry instruction with the very inconsiderable one allowed to native corps. Both arms of the service, European and native, go through the same course of instruction and practice; but, whereas in the British regiment there is a qualified instructor of musketry, with sergeants especially trained to assist him in his duties, in the native corps there is no one but the wing officer to instruct several hundred men, assisted, it may be, or it may not be, by a wing subaltern, knowing as little of the business as himself. Under these circumstances the wing officer is overworked, and a mere pretence of instruction is of necessity substituted for what should be a reality; disgust and dissatisfaction are engendered, and duty is performed in a slovenly manner unbecoming the character of troops, which, although reckoned mere mercenaries, are clothed in the British uniform, and serve under the British flag. The absence of English officers is very remarkable at the rifle ranges of native corps, where the native officers are practically useless as instructors, but this is not the only situation wherein we see native regiments adrift, so to speak, for lack of leaders. On the march it is much the same, and equally perceptible. A wing is now marched several hundred miles with no European officers but the wing officer and his subaltern; and when we consider all the accidents of the route, the probabilities of sickness, &c., &c., it is little short of marvellous that our military authorities are content to consider a couple of officers a sufficient strength to carry a large body of armed men and their followers from one part of the country to the other. Fortunately, we have not as yet had a war wherein to test the capacity of native troops thus officered, but, judging from the break-down of the system under the ordinary military occurrences of a time of peace, what can we expect of it on service, and when submitted to the severer strain of campaigning work in the field? In action it is not too much to suppose that several of the five or six European officers present with the regiment would be placed *hors de combat*, in which event the corps would be left very much to take care of itself, and would probably become unmanageable, or, at the best, incapable of acting promptly on the General's orders. It is possible enough that we might lose some important battle by such a misadventure as this, and this reflection alone should be sufficient to induce Lords Northbrook and Salisbury to bid adieu to that false economy in our military estimates that has denuded the native army of its very pith and marrow—the English officers. We say false economy advisedly, for what can be more falsely economical than to maintain a great army in a state of dubious efficiency? Better have half the number of troops equal to any occasion than a large body in whom no confidence can be placed; and, although we have nothing to say against the loyalty and courage of the Native Army, we repeat that it is impossible to have any confidence in troops whose officers are so overweighted, even in time of peace, as those of our native regiments. The fact is, that, in a period of profound peace, the native army, as it is, can just escape downright censure. By throwing more work on the shoulders of its English officers than they can actually perform in practice, it gets the credit of dragging somehow or other through the routine of military discipline, and it goes through its musketry, its marching, and the rest of it in a praiseworthy manner enough, considering how slender are the ties that hold it together. For the European officers are the [illegible] ties, and without them our native troops would be nothing better than an armed rabble, and a very disagreeable rabble too. A thousand schemes have been propounded from time to time for the amelioration of the native army, but there are few of them that recommend themselves to our *pseudo*-economical Government. They are all based upon an increment of the officers' list, and our financiers prefer a nice looking budget to an efficient army. It may, however, be safely assumed, upon the teachings of experience in our old Indian wars, that no reform of the Indian army will ever be worth its cost which does not give at least one European leader to every company. Two would be better, but one Englishman at least is a necessity of the situation. It may be that we might do without commissioned officers as company leaders, and so save the heavy expense of lieutenants and captains, who must some day or other rise to the grades of major, colonel, and so on. There are numerous steady, well-behaved non-commissioned officers of British regiments; men of excellent character, who could be drafted into native corps as company leaders, leaving the existent organization of the native army as regards commissioned officers unchanged, yet much ameliorated by their advent. These men might receive liberal pay, and a good pension after a certain number of years' service. Their position should be of the nature of a staff appointment, and they should be liable to be remanded to a British regiment if at any time they failed to give satisfaction in a native one. We believe some system of the kind is in force in the native Sappers and Miners, where there is a European sergeant to each company. If such is the case, it should work well, for Sappers are generally admitted to be the best native troops we have in India. The expense of this novelty would not be very great, very trifling, indeed, in comparison with the cost of commissioned officers as company leaders. The company sergeants would receive a fixed rate of pay and pension that would not increase, and we think it highly probable that they would, under the supervision of wing officers, prove admirable company leaders, quite as good, indeed, as we could wish for. It would be a question to follow whether we should not abolish the grade of native commissioned officer altogether, and give the sepoys something else to look forward to than a rank that carries little influence with it, and not more pay than we could grant without it. The native company leader is usually the wrong man in the right place, and we venture to say that it would greatly increase the efficiency of the native army if his room was filled by a smart non-commissioned officer from a British regiment, with some little acquaintance with the natives and their language. The class of man we allude to would speedily take an interest in his new regiment, and if well paid, housed, and cared for, would offer to his comrades in the line another incentive to good conduct, and an inducement to follow in his footsteps. Thus, while increasing the efficiency of the native army at the smallest possible expense, we should offer a boon to the European forces that would be fully appreciated by all their good conduct men. There are many intelligent men, and even men of fair education, among the non-commissioned ranks of the British army, who would ask nothing better than to cast their lot with that of our native soldiers, and we have no doubt that, were they appointed company leaders of native regiments in room of the useless old soubadars and jemedars we often see there, they would quickly revive that *esprit de corps* in the native army that has declined with the decimation of the European element. Our remarks and suggestions on the subject are necessarily crude, and we do not profess to enter into all the details of another scheme of army reform. Considering how many of these latter are urged, and the heavy cost of the estimates for most of them, we think we cannot do better than hint at one which at least contains two important elements of success—economy and the increment of Europeans with corps."

We shall not endeavour to decide between the high officials, who say that the native army is perfect, and the regimental officers, many of whom declare that as a military engine it is worthless; but Sir Charles Staveley will do a great service to the country if he will inquire into the matter and come to a conclusion for himself.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing from Alexandria, makes some statements which, we are afraid, will not receive general credence. News, it seems, has been received of a "great victory" won by the Egyptian troops over an invading force of Darfourians. It seems that for some time past the Darfourians have excited the Bedouin tribes of Darfour against the Egyptians, and have supplied arms to the disaffected. At length they determined to invade Kordofan in force. Their army, amounting to 12,000 well-armed men, and commanded by Es Sultan Ab'oona, was encountered on June 17, near a place called Kalaka, on the frontier of Kordofan by a force of 1,600 Egyptians armed with Remington rifles. After a severe engagement of two hours the army of Darfour was defeated, with a very heavy loss in killed and prisoners. Their commander was among the slain, and his son was captured. Almost immediately after this, the Sultan of Darfour made a fresh attack on the Egyptian frontier, with an army (according to the despatch) amounting to 50,000 men, many of them well-armed cavalry. The second battle was fought on July 2, and lasted one hour and a quarter, when the enemy was utterly defeated, and vigorously followed up till night stopped the pursuit. The loss of the Darfourians is stated at 1,500 slain and 400 prisoners; 500 muskets, seven rifled cannon, and a large number of horses were captured. The Egyptians lost 18 killed, and had 16 wounded. If these figures are true the Egyptians must suddenly have become better soldiers than they used to be, or the Darfourians are very contemptible enemies. The Khedive is said to have sent "strong reinforcements" from Cairo to the "belligerent" districts, and this does not look as if the victories of the Egyptian soldiers were so brilliant as they have been represented. It is probable, however, that though these statements may have been obtained originally from some imaginative Egyptian gentleman, keenly sensible of the value of his country's soldiery appearing well in the eyes of the world, yet the main assertion, about the defeat of the Darfourians, is true. Under these circumstances we may believe that it is certain the Khedive will annex Darfour. He is too closely acquainted with European modes of doing things not to see that there is great advantage in carrying out a policy of annexation.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, arrived by the P. and O. steamer Hydaspes yesterday. As previously arranged, a guard of honour, consisting of a full company of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry with band and colours, under the command of Captain Gilmore, were marched down to the Apollo Bunder. A steam launch belonging to the Marine Department with a barge in tow was despatched to the Hydaspes, in which Brigadier-General Aitchison, Adjutant-General, and Brigadier-General Gell, commanding the Presidency Division, with the officers of the Head Quarter's Staff, and Captain Searle, Superintendent of Marine, went to meet His Excellency. The launch with barge in tow returned to the Bunder at 11-30 a.m., but all present were doomed to be disappointed, as Sir Charles had expressed his intention of landing privately at Mazagon during the afternoon. A salute of 15 guns was fired by H. M.'s ship Dalhousie as the Hydaspes passed her on her way to Mazagon. On landing at Mazagon, at [illegible] p. m., His Excellency was received by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, Brigadier-General Gell, Colonel Clutterbuck, Major Sexton, Major Schalaz, Captain Gilmore, and other civilians and officers of the garrison. His Excellency returned on board last night, and will land again at 5-30 a. m. to-day to start for Poona by the early train.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 18th SEPTEMBER.

This day week, about the hour at which my letter was despatched, we in London became acquainted with some details of by far the most severe and horrible railway tragedy, which has fallen to our lot since the memorable accident at Abergele. Upon a single line of rails, within a short distance of Norwich, a down express and an up mail train had been driven into each other at high speed, shattering each other to fragments, killing eighteen or nineteen persons outright, and inflicting injuries more or less serious upon two or three score besides. Altogether, twenty-two have died, and many of the sufferers who yet survive give but little promise of recovery. In one respect this terrible catastrophe appears worse than the case in which a coupling-rod having broken while a train was on a steep, a petroleum explosion killed some thirty victims almost before they had time to become conscious of danger; for in this which has come to be called the Thorpe Accident there seem to have been none of the true elements of accident whatever. There was but one line of rails, over which two trains had to pass in opposite directions; punctuality was the exception, rather than the rule, and an officer stationed at Norwich was required to exercise his discretion, according to circumstances, as to which of the two should traverse the line first; there was no check upon the proceedings of this officer, except such as might be employed long after his orders were given, and there was no means of arresting the flight of a train which had left one station until it reached the other. Everything appears to have been in a chronic state of confusion and disorder. Consequently, the other evening, a telegraphic message having just ordered the mail train to come on from Thorpe to Norwich, the express was despatched from Norwich to Thorpe, and they crashed into one another midway. There is an inquest, there will be a Board of Trade enquiry, and possibly a trial for manslaughter. There is the most lavish display of indignation and horror throughout the country, and the Company (the Great Eastern) will be called upon to pay exemplary damages; and then, I suppose, we shall be left once more at the mercy of the most culpably careless of conscienceless corporations. It is a fact worthy of observation that this tragedy was enacted—not on one of our busy lines of road, where trains are passing several times a minute, but at a spot where the total traffic, goods, and passenger, does not exceed an average of eighteen or twenty trains per day. Strangely enough, while I have been writing this paragraph a telegram has arrived, announcing a most alarming accident to the up express at Abergele last night. In consequence of the removal of a rail by a workman who had not time to replace it, the front part of the train left the line, close to the spot where the Irish mail met its destruction six years ago. Fortunately, in this instance, nobody was killed.

Mr. Bass, member for Derby, has been the means of exposing what appears to be a tacit agreement amongst the railway companies to evade the law by making false returns of the number of casualties which happen to their servants. The official returns made in compliance with statute gave 773 as the number of railway servants killed, and 1,171 as the number injured, during the years [illegible]. Mr. Bass's informants [illegible] [illegible] of persons employed on railways, place the number of killed during that period at not less and probably more than 1,300, and the number of injured at 27,000. Eight important companies are distinctly charged with having made incorrect returns; and it is calculated that the fines to which they have thus rendered themselves liable will amount to more than £550,000. The exposure will certainly necessitate an official enquiry, if the memory of it do not blow over before Parliament re-assembles next February.

Another considerable shock has been caused by the outbreak of civil war in the Southern States of America; and, although the crisis appears for the moment to have passed, we shall be prepared for the future to hear of almost any outrage from that part of the world. The details of the riots in New Orleans—the overthrow of the *de facto* State authorities by the whites, who claim to be the rightful office-holders, the slaughter of black policemen, and the defeat and surrender of their forces under General Longstreet; with the ultimate surrender of the victors to the Federal Power upon promise of amnesty, and a return to *statu quo ante bellum*—all this will probably have reached you from other sources. But you will be interested to know that the almost unanimous tone of the English Press has been that the whites were sorely aggrieved, but should not have rebelled; that the Federal Government was bound to put them down, but would "seriously strain the constitution" by interfering; and—now that it is all over, at least for a while—that both sides have "backed-down," exhibiting either a lamentable want of preparation or a shameful lack of courage.

French business has occupied much attention here during the week. On Sunday we heard of the death of the famous and veteran orator, statesman, and historian, M. Guizot, which was not altogether unexpected. Naturally the event carried men's thoughts back over the sixty years during which the wonderful old man had been, in one character or another, a prominent character on the historic stage. His last recorded words—except some murmurs about the loss of men in battle—were to the effect that it is hard to serve one's country, but it is necessary to serve her well. Various estimates, not always just, have been formed [illegible] his character; but Guizot had lived so actively and constantly in the eye of the world, even down to his patriarchal age, that probably the time has not come when judgment can be delivered upon him perfectly free from the prejudice of antagonism or the bias of regard. It is gratifying to learn that he had fully completed the manuscript of his "History of France;" and that the publishers, Messrs. Hachette, will be able to issue the two remaining volumes (IV. and V.) without any great delay.

On Sunday also, in the election for Maine-et-Loire, there occurred one of those sudden and unforeseen variations in the political weather-signs which make the prospects of France so dubious. Whereas in all recent elections the Bonapartists had come steadily to the front, in this last trial of strength their champion was utterly worsted. Even the friends of that questionable thing they call the Septennate were stronger than the Imperialists; and the Republicans, who may be almost said to have gone into the battle hopeless, came out victors. The change which such voting indicates is simply marvellous; but it would seem to prove that since 1871 the country has come round to the faith, that the Republic can be as safe and orderly as the Empire. Marshal McMahon, partially recovered from the disgust with which he was understood to have been filled by his tour in the north-west, has gone on another tour—this time of a more military and therefore more agreeable character; and is passing through a series of martial displays and popular ovations, in which the cry of *Vive le Maréchal!* or *Vive McMahon!* is at least as often and as clearly heard as *Vive le Président!* or *Vive la République!* And, simultaneously, the fortunes of the President's old comrade and rival, ex-Marshal Bazaine, have passed through another phase. He has written a letter of defence to Mr. Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, which resolves itself into an avowal of all the political considerations which were charged against him on his trial. Madame Bazaine was prevailed upon to consult her own safety by remaining away from the trial at Grasse, of Colonel Villette and the other persons accused of contributing to Bazaine's escape. The Court has satisfied itself that Bazaine did escape down the rope after all; but that the rope must have been [illegible] by Villette. The faithful Colonel [illegible] are to be imprisoned for six months [illegible] negligent sentinels for various short terms [illegible] Governor of the prison and the [illegible] acquitted; but Madame Bazaine's relative [illegible] Hall, who assisted her in the flight, [illegible] sentenced to ten months for contumacy [illegible] keeping out of the way of the Court altogether.

The [illegible] Congresses and Conferences [illegible] "The Fourteen Fools" at Brussels (as a French journal politely dubbed the "International,") has separated after much waste of angry talk, in hope of meeting [illegible] next year in [illegible]. But a strange collection of "Old Catholics" and Protestants, from Germany, Great Britain, the United States and half the world besides, has been got together at Bonn, with the view of reuniting Christendom. Singularly enough, they began their work by declaring against the doctrine of justification by faith; and in this they were assisted by the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Chester. According to the latest accounts, these well-intentioned dignitaries have grown warm in their language, and are only prevented from open schism by the impossibility of understanding each other's anathemas.

A meeting of a very different and much more hopeful kind has been in progress since Monday last in London. This is the International Congress of Orientalists, which met for the first time last year at Paris, and now musters in great force of numbers. There are Representatives of Philological, Archæological, and Ethnological research from every quarter of the globe; even from lands so far apart as Finland and San Salvador, Japan, and the United States of America, India and Norway; and they are earnestly bent upon the demonstration of the need of a close and common acquaintance with the tongue, the history, and the origin of the vast variety of races and peoples they typify. Visits have been paid to the British Museum, the Soane Collection, the Museum of the India Office, Kew Gardens, and other public institutions; the members have been entertained by Sir Bartle Frere, as President of the Asiatic Society, at Wimbledon Lodge; and they have received addresses from Dr. Birch, Mr. Grant Duff, Professor Max Müller, and many others, whose studies, offices, or reputation qualify them for such tasks. It would be impossible to do any justice in a paragraph or a column, to the deliberations and discussions of recondite subjects which have filled many columns of the leading journal during the week; but it is beyond doubt that the Congress has been a great success, while it is no hasty conclusion or ill-founded hope that the labours of the week will have practical effect upon the science and research of the future, and in the development of international sympathy.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been sitting in judgment upon the correspondence in the *Times* commenced by "A Canal Engineer" and continued by Mr. Robert Elliot, "A Bengalee Villager," and others. It finds in the communications of the first and last of these an illustration of "the reasons why educated Englishmen and educated Bengalees do not like and do not associate with each other." "There is a real gulf between them, and the better they come to know each other the more they will feel it. The good points of the Englishman we all know; but he is a harsh, blunt, unsympathetic conqueror, and if he had been more plastic and sympathetic he would probably never have done what he has. On the other hand, his Bengalee subjects, especially [illegible] full of thin and irritable self consciousness and vanity, and as voluble in giving vent to it as any race of men in the world." The moral the *Pall Mall* draws from a consideration of the conditions of British rule in India is that we ought not to expect impossibilities, or admit obligations which it is impossible to fulfil. If the famine had been all it was at one time supposed it would be, and followed by a second year of drought, "the people would have died by millions, and no one would have been justly liable to blame." "The English people, in short, ought to know that there are such things as inevitable calamities, and that it is morally certain that several of them will sooner or later take place in India on an enormous scale." We ought, of course, to do what we can to avert or palliate them. The *Pall Mall* has no confidence in education as a means to this end. "The things which will to some extent palliate famine are irrigation and the accumulation of capital in India, and its investment in manufacture and trade; and this process we believe to be going on more extensively than many people suppose."

The *Times* of yesterday printed another long letter from its Calcutta correspondent, following up his two previous proposals for the prevention of famine—irrigation and coolie emigration—with a third, which is "the improvement or reclamation of the land in India itself and the extension of trade." In a leading article, the same journal classifies all the suggestions or attempts to secure the regular food supply under two heads :—1st, plans for reducing the number of mouths to be fed; 2nd, plans for increasing the amount of food. Some of the latter class can be taken in hand without delay. "The introduction, for example, of a proper system of irrigation would be at least so far beneficial that it would guard against the near recurrence of another Indian Famine, though it could do nothing in the long run to remedy the evil results of that excess of population which it would somewhat tend to encourage. The development of Indian commerce and manufactures would be a more real cure, by the new wants and the new tastes which it would introduce, not less than by the new wealth which it would create. But this is a specific which will not accomplish its cure in a day, and, when the obstacles to its free working have been removed, we must be content [illegible] confidence [illegible] its effects."

A previous letter from the same source having drawn attention to the question of opening up a trade with the Shan States, two letters appeared on Wednesday, one signed "G. B.," and the other "Anglo-Burman." Both favoured the view that a little effort would lead to success in this direction; and "G. B." defended the King of Burmah from the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent's charge of shutting us out of that territory, which, he said, was quite as accessible from our part of Burmah as from the King's. Difficulties are admitted; but all the writers think they can be overcome with comparative ease.

It has been noticed that no representative of the Government attended the funeral of the late Sir Henry Storks, which took place at Highgate Cemetery on Tuesday. Lord Cardwell, who was his Chief under the late Administration, was one of the pall-bearers; the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Bath, Sir Edward Lugard, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, and others were present; and the Duke of Cambridge sent his carriage; but the present heads of the War Department made no sign.

A curious difficulty is reported to have arisen out of the regulations which have been in force during the last few years with regard to drunkenness in the army. The fines inflicted upon soldiers for this offence have amounted in the aggregate to so large a sum that the authorities don't know what to do with it. It has been resolved, in consequence, to revise the whole system of rewards to non commissioned officers and privates; and the issue of medals and gratuities has been ordered to cease until the 1st of December, in order that a scheme may be devised for distributing the capital thus accumulated. A private of the 20th Hussars has been found guilty by a coroner's jury of the wilful murder of Captain John Dent Bird, of that regiment, at Aldershot, and committed for trial by the magistrates, as well as on the coroner's warrant. Captain Bird was shot dead at target practice at the ranges near Cæsar's Camp on Saturday morning. Thomas Smith, the man accused, had been sentenced by Captain Bird to a week's confinement to barracks for falling out of the ranks without leave on the previous day. Witnesses speak positively to the deliberate firing of the shot, which the prisoner has declared to have been accidental. It is understood that he will be tried at the Central Criminal Court.

The story about the Prince of Wales and his debts has been denied "on authority," in consequence of its publication in the *World* last week. The denial extends to the alleged payment of these liabilities by Her Majesty and the report of applications to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli to bring them before Parliament; and bluntly states that there is not a word of truth in the narrative, [illegible] Copenhagen [illegible] her [illegible] from [illegible] ago.

The [illegible] startling [illegible] announcement [illegible] Party in [illegible] means of [illegible] the National [illegible] contracted [illegible] were in [illegible] be deliberately [illegible] not responsible [illegible] pire, and [illegible] cost of the [illegible] incurred [illegible] [illegible] proportion [illegible] that they [illegible] threats to [illegible] repudiation [illegible] to prosperity [illegible] of the king [illegible] answer the [illegible] class "[illegible]

The production [illegible] poem, "E[illegible] of which [illegible] already appeared, is [illegible] postponed, [illegible] author has [illegible] time, and [illegible] little.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ON entering the familiar lecture room of the Royal Institution on Monday night, [illegible] scene presented itself to my view. [illegible] are not filled with the fashionable crowd that come in the month of May to hear Tyndall disclose the secrets of nature, and to see his beautiful experiments. But the benches are crowded with scholars from every part of the globe. I see before me men who have devoted years of toil to studying all nations and languages from Egyptian hieroglyphics to Chinese. In that room were present men who had won victories over the great power oblivion and who had compelled the past to yield her secrets. By dint of labour and ingenuity these men from mutilated inscriptions and broken monuments have again built up the ancient history of the world. I feel pride in being introduced to the great Aryan scholar Weber from Berlin. He tells me that the great desire of his life has been to see India; but he fears that he has now grown too old to be able to accomplish it. I am introduced to Spiegel, who is familiar with every library in Europe, and who has published a translation of the Parsee Bible. Seated on one of the back benches is Haug, late Professor at Poona, who knows the Avesta better than the Parsees do themselves. There is Max Müller, looking as happy and jovial as a school boy at a theatre. Seated near him is the Dutchman Brockhaus, who edits the journal for the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft. The eye is attracted by the Syrian Patriarch in a picturesque costume, and Mr. Shunker Pandurung Pandit with his Oriental headdress. There is only one other native of India present. Who can it be? No one else but the ex-Small Cause Court Judge, the inevitable Manockjee Cursetjee.

The idea of an Oriental Congress is due to Leon de Rosny, Japanese Professor in L'Ecole Speciale des Langues Orientales at Paris, and it was first carried out at Paris last year. The meeting at Paris was so successful that the members, before adjourning, determined to hold one in London this year, and elected Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, to be the future president.

The first business at the meeting on Monday was to elect a Council for the administration of the Congress, and then the president delivered his inaugural address. He said that Oriental learning had become almost popular in the West owing to the discoveries which had been made in Eastern countries, such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Assyria, which threw much light on the history of [illegible] the [illegible] materials now placed at the disposal of the students of Orientalism were very considerable. The Persian and Babylonian discoveries of Sir Henry Rawlinson had thrown great light on the mythology of the Semitic races. These researches would be dealt with in the Semitic section of the Congress, and much curious matter connected with the history of those countries evolved. In the Turanian section [illegible] and something of that [illegible] and the extinct Etrurian language would be adverted to. The Aryan section would discuss Sanscrit literature and [illegible] of the Lycian, now an extinct [illegible] of Asia Minor. Egypt would be the main subject of consideration in the Hamitic section. That sufficient evidence had been obtained to justify the immense duration of the Egyptian Empire. It was, however, one of the marvels of Egypt and its early civilization, that it starts already full grown into life in the valley of the Nile as a nation highly advanced in language, painting, and sculpture, and offers the enigma as to whence it attained so high a point of development. The arts of Egypt exercised a powerful influence on the ancient world. Greece adopted the early Oriental style of architecture, for the Doric style came from Egypt. Phœnicia conferred an alphabet on Greece. Egypt suggested the use of such characters to [illegible]. Greek philosophy [illegible] Hellenes [illegible] from the colleges of Thebes. [illegible] Archæology would consider [illegible] of India, and in the [illegible] Department the present state of [illegible] and the productions of the East would [illegible].

The conclusion of the President's address was received with loud cheers, and then [illegible] Rosney addressed the [illegible] in French. He expressed his opinion that [illegible] results to the knowledge of Oriental literature would follow from the labours of the Congress. Mr. Shunkur Pandurung, whose command over English is limited, expressed his pleasure at seeing so large an assembly of learned men gathered together to discuss the languages of the East. Mr. Grant Duff moved, and Sir Henry Rawlinson seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for his address.

On Tuesday the first business in the order of the day was the meeting at the British Museum. Most pleasant was the progress through the Egyptian, Lycian and Assyrian Saloons, under the guidance of Dr. Birch, who explained to us each object of interest. After the British Museum came the sitting of the Semitic Section at 2-30 P.M. under its president, Sir Henry Rawlinson, at the rooms of the Royal Society, but these rooms were found too small for the throng of learned men, and in the midst of Sir Henry's speech an adjournment was voted to the theatre of the Royal Institution. At the Royal Institution Sir Henry recommenced his speech with a happy allusion to the Semitic habit of migration. [illegible] Rawlinson paid a high eulogium to the [illegible] Assyrian scholars [illegible] Professor Schrader, as well as to Dr. Jules Oppert, who, though a professor of Assyrian language and literature at Paris, and a naturalised French citizen, is himself a German by birth. After the President's address Dr. Oppert gave in French a most learned dissertation on Cuneiform Inscriptions and Assyrian Chronology. The first and third kind of cuneiform inscriptions belong to the Aryan and Semitic groups. The second Dr. Oppert attributes to the language of the Median nationality, which seems to belong to the Turanian group. The speaker was followed by Professor Schroder, who brought forward some objections, and cast some doubt on Dr. Oppert's statements. On Wednesday morning the members of the Congress met at Wimbledon, Sir Bartle Frere's house, in Wimbledon, where they had been invited to breakfast. The regent of the Gackwar was one of the [illegible] of the day—at the breakfast [illegible] and [illegible] subjects jostled each other. In the afternoon the members of the Congress were entertained by Dr. Hooker at Kew Gardens, and in the evening the Turanian section held a sitting at King's College under the presidency of Sir Walter Elliot. Professor Hunfaevy, of Pesth, read a paper in French on the study of the Turanian tongues. The Rev. J. Edkins then discussed the state of the Chinese language at the time of the invention of writing. He alluded to the conflict of opinions as to the time of the invention of Chinese writing, which the Chinese fix at the year 2,300. He then referred to the changes which had occurred in the language during the last 1,200 years, and spoke of the Sanscrit words which had occurred from the time of Confucius till A.D. 600 [illegible] were considerable, and [illegible] an almost new spoken language, [illegible] new books had been written in it. The [illegible] Samuel Beal read an address on the result of the examination of some Chinese Buddhist books in the library of the India Office.

On Thursday the Orientalists paid a visit to that treasury of rare books bearing on India and Asia—the India Office. The savants gloated over fine manuscripts in Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic and various Oriental tongues. But the four manuscripts written on long strips of palm leaves sent by the Bombay Government seemed to delight them most. We afterwards went to the Soane Museum, where we were shown by Mr. Bonomi all the treasures. In the afternoon the Aryan section met, and the theatre of the Royal Institution was crowded. Professor Max Müller delivered a long address. I certainly never enjoyed such an intellectual treat. The address was eloquent, interspersed with brilliancy, it was rich in humour, and was full of sound common sense. This address and other papers read to-day (Friday) I will discuss in my next.

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on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]ENCE.

[illegible] Carlos has [illegible] among the Carlists.

[illegible]

THE EXPULSION OF THE DANES FROM SCHLESWIG.

The Danish Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to make a representation concerning the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 7th October.

Later reports from Egypt concerning the rise of the Nile are reassuring, as the river is subsiding.

Mr. Merewether, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Northampton, and serious rioting by the supporters of Mr. Bradlaugh have ensued.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 7th October.

The s.s. Venetia with the outward Indian mails left here to-day for Bombay at 4 P.M.

LONDON, 8th October.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is [illegible] quieter. Surats quiet, and the London Cotton Market also closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 9/16d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. [illegible]	8s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist	[illegible] 1½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	[illegible]
Bar Silver	53 11/16.

The Bombay mails of the 11th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

The [illegible], [illegible] and Pegasus have arrived from Bombay.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Teviot.

The fear of an inundation in Egypt has subsided, and the new cotton crop is now appearing at market.

The will of Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., R.A., has been proved under £4,000 in England.

The Pioneer says that H. H. the Maharana of Oodeypore is suffering from an abscess. [illegible]

Colonel Gordon, C. B., one of the members of the late Yarkand Mission, was specially summoned from Simla to Calcutta, where he now is, by the Viceroy.

[illegible] Royal Artillery [illegible] regards [illegible] the Punjab Frontier Force.

[illegible] staying [illegible] Zaimey [illegible] the Royal [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] people will [illegible] the beginning of November, and the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] will not move [illegible]

The statue to the memory of the late Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, erected by his former constituents at the borough of Cockermouth, will be unveiled [illegible] hence by Lord Napier [illegible]

During the absence from the Eastern Frontier of Brigadier-General [illegible] and his Brigade Major, in the Dufla country, it is [illegible] that a Colonel [illegible] to command the district, who will be assisted by a Staff Officer.

A telegram from Sydney, on September 14th, says that Sir Hercules Robinson has left in the Pearl for Fiji. His Excellency was accompanied by the Attorney-General, his private secretary, and the Hon. [illegible], Attache to the Mission.

A private letter, dated Khartoum, August 1, mentions that by last accounts Colonel Gordon was stopping at the mouth of the Sobat river, in order to construct there a fortified post. After this had been done an expedition would start to explore the Sobat.

Mr. Stanley, the American traveller, who passed through Egypt a short time ago, will, before entering the country of the Great Lakes explore the Juba and other rivers to the north of Zanzibar, and endeavour to make himself acquainted with the great seats of the slave trade in those districts.

It may interest a number of persons in India that a notice, dated [illegible] September, has been issued from the Admiralty Office that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for a slave dhow name unknown, captured on the 13th May, 1872, by Her Majesty's ship Magpie.

The body of Mr. [illegible] J. McNeile, of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the Dean of Ripon, who was drowned in the river Ure, near Tanfield and [illegible], on the 31st August, was found on the [illegible] caught in a willow bush, at a watering place on the bank of the river. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of found drowned returned.

Captain [illegible], V.C., R.E., is going to take out the [illegible] and thoroughly go over her. The Brigadier-General has been requested to [illegible] party of artillery-men to go out [illegible] to practise there. [illegible] proceeded to the [illegible] yesterday to see it [illegible] occasion, but it was not then [illegible]

From Messrs. Thomas Wa[illegible] and Co.'s tea report we see that the quantity of Indian tea exported during the month of September last was 2[illegible],822 lbs., compared with 3,077,657 lbs., exported in September last year. From the 1st of January to the 30th September the total quantity exported this year has been 12,423,107 lbs., [illegible] exported during the same period of last year.

The [illegible] to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for [illegible] the [illegible] reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to [illegible] Offices, and the [illegible] of Jails in the City [illegible] Presidency of Bombay and the enforcement [illegible] Bill to amend Bombay Act No. I of [illegible] will be read a first time.

The Sind Gazette [illegible] that a respectable firm in [illegible] shipped a few cases of [illegible] Bombay for transhipment. When they reached England, the contents [illegible] found [illegible] to be [illegible] instead of [illegible] were in good order, [illegible] that [illegible] cases tampered with.

A [illegible] dated the 6th September [illegible] have been received [illegible] from the Governor of the [illegible]

Soudan, announcing the capture by the Egyptian authorities in Southern Kordofan of a large slave caravan. [illegible] slaves were taken; of these 1[illegible] [illegible] the Egyptian Army; [illegible] placed in the Khedive's schools; the [illegible] in number, were given in marriage to the soldiers; and 27 slaves died [illegible]

We [illegible] learn that a strike of Railway servants of the G. I. P. Railway [illegible] is now taking place at [illegible] We shall expect to see the day when it will be announced that all the engine-drivers being on strike, trains must cease running. We shall then, we presume, have to fall back on the [illegible] and the Indian tattoo, or else pay the drivers whatever [illegible], or meet all their demands. Perhaps we may yet live to see the drivers in the first-class carriages, and some first-class passenger driving the engine. At any rate, we had better all of us learn about the steam engine and how to drive it.

We (Madras Mail) calculate from information received in regard to those officers who have sent in their names to retire under the terms of G. G. O., 20th June 1874, that there will be [illegible] Colonels and Majors will disappear [illegible] Permanent Commands will [illegible] Colonel Pringle, the Officiating Command[illegible], [illegible] Commands, Colonel Hodgson the Wings, Major Swiney [illegible] Major G. Rowlandson. We hear the Government intend to recommend that the whole number of applications for annuities should be accepted, otherwise a financial loss will be sustained by those scratched this year renewing their applications the next with an addition to their annuities.

Since we last recorded the names of Bengal Colonels who had sent in applications to retire under the new regulation, further applications have been received from the following officers:—Colonels A. C. Plowden, H. C. Adlam, E. A. Rowlatt, C. Holroyd, H. M. Wilson, W. R. Elliott, H. L. Foster, J. D. MacDonald, H. T. Bartlett, D. Briggs, J. A. Angus, A. S. Allan, J. T. Gibbs, W. Llwyn, G. Delane, C. F. Browne, N. E. Borleau, H. J. Tempies, and G. W. Miles; Lieutenant-Colonels G. A. Coyler, R. C. Cross, H. J. Hawes, and G. C. Huxham. These applications bring up the total number for Bengal to 56, from which the 40 seniors will be permitted to retire. Of the 40, 16 are officers without appointments. The other 24 hold appointments which will have to be filled up.

A PARAGRAPH in the Times from "a Bombay correspondent" informs the world that the "educated Parsee" Dewan, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has been duly appointed by the Gaekwar, and that "at present His Highness is fully convinced that nothing but reform and good administration will save him. His firm confidence in the high-principled Parsee Dewan or Premier, who for many months past has been struggling against every discouragement, augurs well for the ultimate success of Lord Northbrook's drastic orders." This letter might have been written by a friend of the Gaekwar's London paid flatterer the Hindoo photographer, and though many people may believe it, those who know better must smile at the idea of the Gaekwar being "convinced" of anything except that he ought to spend fabulous sums on gold guns or any other toy just as he pleases without having any respect for the rights of his subjects.

THE Times' Berlin correspondent, whose information is generally accurate, telegraphs to London on the 13th ult. that "Kuli Beg, the son of Yakoob, the Ameer of Kashgar, after his victory over the Chinese, occupied the towns of Urumtched and Manasse, north of the Golesna Ridge and east of the Russian Province of Kuldja, which is thus relieved from the threatened danger of a Chinese attack. The conquered towns being about 250 miles east from the extreme limits of the Kashgar territory, it follows that the inter[illegible] district is [illegible], if not absolutely, under the sway of [illegible] thus been very [illegible] of the collision is unknown." This information is of considerable importance. The danger of the new Kingdom being overwhelmed by hordes of Chinese, and Russia's assistance being called in, is now avoided. This is as fortunate for the Ameer of Kashgar as it is for the interest of other European nations in Asia than Russia, for he would probably have found it as difficult to be saved from his friends as to escape destruction by his enemies.

A correspondent informs us that a very serious charge has been made against a supervisor named Doyle, who till lately was employed on the first division of the Neemuch State Railway. Mr. Doyle is at present under the "surveillance" of the police by order of the Resident at Indore. His offence is said to be that of instigating a Caboolee to murder Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, on the first sub-division of the railway. On the 29th September the Caboolee went to Mr. Addis's house with a letter. Mr. Addis happened to be absent, but the Caboolee returned again, when Mr. Addis was still absent. The Caboolee seems to have become very angry because Mr. Addis was not at home to meet him, and he quarrelled with the servants, and said they were liars, for he was sure Mr. Addis was in the house. He then tried to enter the bungalow by force. A scuffle ensued, during which he drew his knife, and wounded two men. He then cried out for assistance and Mr. Doyle came to his rescue with a big stick in his hand. Our correspondent uses the word "surveillance," so that it is difficult to understand whether or not Mr. Doyle is actually in custody on the serious charge of instigating to murder.

The experiment of instructing native women as midwives at the Medical College, Calcutta, has, we observe, notwithstanding all Dr. Charles's endeavours, turned out a complete failure. When the last class was formed in September 1874, all the women who presented themselves for admission were Christians, and not a single Mahomedan or Hindu woman appeared. Dr. Charles thinks that the supply of Native Christian women will also soon cease; nor can he say much for the progress of the six Christian pupils who were admitted. Only three of them presented themselves for examination in March last, and one of these showed complete ignorance of the subjects. The other two passed creditably, and obtained certificates to practice, one of them showing "an acquaintance with her subjects that would have done credit to her at a much more ambitious examination than that as a Bengali dhai." Unless the pupils can read a little, and know how to profit by instructions, Dr. Charles thinks it a hopeless task to attempt to teach them even the rudiments of midwifery. Native gentlemen, both Mahomedans and Hindus, have been appealed to; but, as usual, though they express [illegible] sympathy in the [illegible] and their readiness to assist, they say they can do nothing towards procuring pupils. One more effort is now to be made to procure pupils. A circular has been sent by the Bengal Government to all the Commissioners to invite the co-operation of all district officers and influential land owners in securing the attendance of suitable women for the purpose of instruction.

M. Guizot died on Saturday, September 12, at his residence at Val Richer, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, having been born at Nismes on October 4, 1787. His funeral took place on Tuesday at the cemetery of St. Ouen-le-Pin, near Val Richer. In compliance with the wishes of the deceased, no invitations were sent out, but a considerable number of his friends and others by whom he was respected assembled in the salons of Val Richer in order to join the procession. They included General de Chabaud Latour; the Duc de Decazes; the Duc de Broglie, M. B. d'Harcourt, who represented Marshal MacMahon; M. Desjardins, Under-Secretary of State; Vice-Amiral Fourichon; Captain Touton, who represented the Minister of War; the Baron de Sers, Prefect of the Eure; and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley. The members of the family present consisted of Mdme. Conrad de Witt, the deceased's surviving daughter, M. and Mdme. Guillaume Guizot, MM. Cornelis and Conrad de Witt, M. de Witt, jun., M. Theodore Vernes, M. George Guizot, and M. and Mdme. Guillard de Witt. The peasants of the neighbourhood mustered in considerable numbers in the grounds. It was thought that M. Thiers and the Orleans Princes would have been present, but they did not appear. M. Thiers, it is stated, wrote a very friendly letter of sympathy to the family. M. Guizot's work, L'Histoire de France, will be completed. The fourth volume, finishing the reign of Louis XIV., is in type, and the author has left the necessary material for the fifth and last volume in the hands of Messrs. Hachette and Co. A writer in the Constitutionnel gives some particulars about Val Richer, where M. Guizot has just died. He says:—"The wealth of the house consists in the library, which contains not less than 30,000 volumes. There are scarcely any rare editions, nor are any books remarkable for rich binding. It is a collection made for work, in which little attention has been paid to mere artistic merit, but much to utility and the means of facilitating study. The library of M. Guizot is in that point of view an incomparable mine, and offers all the resources that can be desired; for labour and study it possesses, besides, for the history of Germany and Great Britain, the most precious documents in the language of those countries, such as probably no other collection in France can rival at this moment."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 18TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Commander [illegible], arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 18th September on board. She left Suez on the 25th at 4 p.m., and Aden on the 30th September at 11 p.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr V [illegible]
Mr W P W Phillips
Mrs H N Graham, infant, child and native female servant
Miss Munn
Miss Bee
Captain and Mrs McMillan, infant, and native female servant
Mr H S Nicholetts
Miss Graves
Mr C H Collette
Mrs and Miss Leslie
Mr Bloomfield
Mr J H Smith
Mr C Grant
Mr J Wilkinson
Miss Norris
Mr J Thomson
Mr W A Norris
Mr Haskison
Mr W Barker
Mr John Brown
Mr James Reid

[illegible]

Major Vincent [illegible] Charles
[illegible]
Mr Boulinoir
Mr Warwick
Mr C Jones
Lt and Mrs Palmer
Mr McCartney
Major and Mrs. Justice and child

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Hall
Mr and Mrs Wilson
Mrs Pearson, 2 infants, 1 European and 1 native servant
Mr Pallour
Mr C Percival
Brevet Major Furze
Mrs Ramsay
Mr J V C Anderson
Mr R P Henderson
Mr S W Barnes
Mr West
Miss Ramsey
Mr J Boyle
Mr Lynch
Colonel Abbot
Mr J Robson
Sub-Con. Major Jones
Mr Kidd

FROM ADEN.

Mr & Mrs Saunders
Mr Raynell
Mr Abdool and three friends
Eleven natives.

FROM SUEZ—Three natives, Co.'s charge.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, September 18.)

THE Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the imperial prince and princess, has been paying a visit to Hanover.

Marshal MacMahon has been continuing his tour through the French provinces, and has been well received by all parties. The Spanish Ambassador has presented his credentials.

M. Guizot died on Sept. 12. His funeral took place on Sept. 15 at the cemetery of St. Ouen-le-Pin.

The Correctional Tribunal of Grasse have given judgment in the case of the persons accused of assisting in the escape of Marshal Bazaine. Colonel Vilette has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the other persons charged to various terms of confinement. Some of the accused were discharged.

The Czar, it is reported, has addressed a letter to Don Carlos assuring him of his sympathy.

Serious disturbances are reported from New Orleans by the outbreaks of a party called the White League; the troops have been called out to quell the disturbance; and the Governor has been deposed by the rioters. The disturbance is said to be extending throughout Louisiana.

Commandant Gonzalez, who committed the outrage on Consul Magee at Guatemala, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The royal family circle at Balmoral has been joined by the Duke of Edinburgh and Mr. Disraeli.

The Prince of Wales has joined the Princess at Copenhagen.

A residence is being taken for the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh in the Isle of Wight. It is expected that the Empress of Russia will shortly pay a visit to her royal daughter.

Lord Rivers has visited the Tichborne claimant in prison, and sends the particulars of his interview to the papers.

The Manchester relief fund in aid of the Bengal Famine has amounted to £12,000.

A statue to the memory of the late Earl of Mayo will shortly be unveiled at Cockermouth.

From the latest particulars of the fatal railway collision at Thorpe, near Norwich, it appears that the [illegible] amounted to twenty-[illegible] Several [illegible] night [illegible] at Norwich, whose orders caused the calamity, has been suspended; the coroner's inquest has been opened and adjourned for a few days.

Captain John Dent Bird, of the 20th Hussars, has been shot dead by one of his own troop while at drill at Aldershot.

The International Congress of Orientalists have had several meetings in London during the past week, and have been entertained at the India Office, British Museum, and by Sir Bartle Frere at Wimbledon. Various Papers have been read, and to-morrow the members of Congress will be entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

The Doncaster St. Leger has been won by Sir. Launde's Apology; Leolinus 2, Trent 3. George Frederick was scratched on the day of the race.

M. Duruof has made an ascent from the Crystal Palace grounds in one of Mr. Coxwell's balloons. The wreck of his own was discovered near Christiansand, in Norway.

Monster meetings are contemplated to be held through Ireland in furtherance of the Home-rule movement. The first will be held early in October in Limerick and Maryborough, when Messrs. Butt, Mitchell Henry, and other M.P.'s are expected to be present.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—M. Guizot; Lord [illegible]; Sir Robert Smart; Dr. Austin, the Hon. and Rev. W. A. Hobart, the Hon. C. P. D'Arcy Lane Fox; Lady A. Henrietta Milbank; James Allan, Esq., P. and O. Company; the Earl of Castle-Stuart; Lord Fermoy; Lady Ratcliffe; D. J. McNeile, Esq., Ben. C.S.; J. McCarthy, Ben. C.S.; Major-Gen. J. E. Westropp, Bo. Ret.; the Hon. and Rev. S. J. Fremantle.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Sept. 18.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Albert McCann to be Captain, vice Arthur Julian Barnett, retired. Dated 19th August, 1874.

5th Dragoon Guards, Captain William Robinson Truman, from the 13th Hussars, to be Captain, vice E. H. Mannsell, who changes. Dated 19th September, 1874.

13th Hussars, Captain Edward Henry Mannsell, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice W. R. Truman, who exchanges. Dated 19th September, 1874.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Gother Frederick Mann, C.B., retires upon full-pay. Dated 19th August, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Anthony Charles Cooke, C. B., to be Colonel, vice G. F. Mann, C.B., retired upon full-pay. Dated 19th August, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ross Clarke, C.B., from the Supernumerary list, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A. C. Cooke, C.B. Dated [illegible] 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Ponsonby Cox to be placed upon the Temporary Reserve List. Dated 19th September, 1874.

The temporary Commission of Lieutenant Edmund Stephen Hill to be made permanent. Dated 15th December, 1871.

Grenadier Guards, Sub-Lieutenant Francis Cecil Ricardo to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Lowes [illegible] Loyd to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1874.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant Lord Albert Charles Seymour to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Cecil [illegible], deceased. Dated 21st August, 1874.

Brigade Depot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Reginald Yonge Shipley, C. B., retires on half-pay. Dated 1st October, 1874.

1st Foot, Lieutenant Atwell Robert Porter receives the value of an Ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th September, 1874.

4th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Sinclair Shepherd to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1872.

6th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Wemyss Moir receives the value of an Ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th September, 1874.

7th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Martindale Temple to be Lieutenant, dated 6th September, 1873, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date the 8th June, 1872.

The Commission of Quartermaster William Aries to be antedated to the 12th September, 1872.

8th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant George Alfred Money to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1872.

9th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Harry Stanley Massey, from the 40th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th September, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Archibald Ross Murray, from the 44th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th September, 1874.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Stuart Clarke to be Captain, vice J. A. T. K. Harwood, retired. Dated 29th August, 1874.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Caldwell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th September, 1874.

23rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Lancelot Willoughby Lake resigns his Commission. Dated 19th September, 1874.

33rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Edward Richard Curran to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1871.

45th Foot, Lieutenant George [illegible] Fort to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant H. Lambard, appointed Adjutant. Dated 21st July, 1874.

50th Foot, Lieutenant Harold Arthur Dillon retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th September, 1874.

Lieutenant James Edward Dodge Taunton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. L. Fleury, promoted. Dated 19th August, 1874.

58th Foot, Lieutenant [illegible] Morley Saunders to be Captain, vice Robert William Archbald, deceased. Dated 10th August, 1874.

60th Foot, Captain Frederick Charles Blenkinsopp Coulson, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th September, 1874.

70th Foot, Captain Thomas Deering Backhouse retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 19th September, 1874.

82nd Foot, Lieutenant William [illegible] Murphy O'Leary, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Alfred [illegible], promoted. Dated 15th July, 1874.

85th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Plantagenet Williams retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th September, 1874.

88th Foot, Captain John Murphy retires on half-pay. Dated 19th September, 1874.

90th Foot, Captain Apsley Cherry to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel H. E. Wood, C.B., V.C., made Supernumerary, a Superintending Officer of Garrison Instruction. Dated 10th September, 1874.

Lieutenant Joseph Bramley Ridout, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cherry. Dated 10th September, 1874.

Captain John Lawrence [illegible] from the Seconded [illegible] the [illegible] Company [illegible] 10th September, 1874.

94th Foot, Captain George James [illegible], about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. Dated 19th September, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Heathcote Francis George Campion to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1873.

97th Foot, Quartermaster George R. Freeman retires on half-pay. Dated 19th September, 1874.

100th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Bailey to be Captain, vice H. B. Pitman, retired. Dated 29th August, 1874.

108th Foot, Lieutenant Alexander Charles Hill, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice P. [illegible], promoted. Dated 19th September, 1874.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Ronald Bertram Lane to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Edward [illegible] Pegge Burnell, who resigns that appointment. Dated 17th August, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable Henry O'Callaghan Prittie to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1874.

The Commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant W. R. Kenyon-Slaney to be antedated to the 6th December, 1873.

2nd West India Regiment, Major Alexander Bravo, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. J. Wise, retired on full-pay. Dated 12th August, 1874.

Captain Edward M'Mahon Forbes to be Major, vice Bravo. Dated 12th August, 1874.

Lieutenant Osborn Charles Jones to be Captain, vice Forbes. Dated 12th August, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Augustus Berard is removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated 19th September, 1874.

BREVET.

Colonel Gother Frederick Mann, C.B., Royal Engineers, who retires upon full-pay, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 19th August, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Reginald Yonge Shipley, C.B., half-pay, late Brigade Depot, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a Brigade. Dated 1st October, 1874.

Quartermaster George R. Freeman, 97th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain on retiring on half-pay. Dated 19th September, 1874.

Apothecary Henry [illegible], Madras Medical Establishment, to have the local and honorary rank of Surgeon. Dated 19th September, 1874.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment in consequence of the death, on the 12th August, 1874, of Lieutenant-General David Babington, Madras Infantry:—

Brevet Colonel Edmund Roche, from Major, half-pay, late 3rd Dragoons, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March 1868, such antedate not to carry back-pay prior to the 13th August, 1874.

Major James Buchanan [illegible], 97th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th August, 1874.

Captain Abel Straghan, 74th Foot, to be Major. Dated 13th August, 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 13th August, 1874, of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., Colonel of the 3rd Foot:—

Major-General His Royal Highness Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., to have the rank of Lieutenant-General. Dated 14th August, 1874.

Major-General Philip Kearney McGregor Skinner, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 11th August, 1874.

Brevet Colonel William Inglis, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half pay, late Depot Battalion, to be Major-General, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back-pay prior to 14th August, 1874.

Major William John Brook, half-pay, late 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 14th August, 1874.

Captain George Gerard Morgan, half-pay, 77th Foot, Town Major, Gibraltar, to be Major, dated 4th December 1871, such antedate not to carry back-pay prior to the 14th August, 1874.

DEYRAH RACES, 1874.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST DAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1874.

FIRST RACE—The Lilliputian Stakes of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 100 added. Straight run in.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Graham's ......g c b m Lucy	9 11	Donaldson	1
Mr A's ......dun c b m Yellow Ochre	9 10	Bowen	2
Colonel Need's ......g c b p [illegible]	9 6	Finch	0
Ramdial Singh's ......g c b p [illegible]	8 4	Jaffir	0

Yellow Ochre, the favourite, took the lead, which he retained till he arrived within a few lengths of the winning post, when Lucy passed him and won by half a length. Betting 5 to 4 on Yellow Ochre; 7 to 2 against Lucy.

SECOND RACE—Trial Stakes at Rs. 50 each, and Rs. 300 added. For all horses. One mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Walter's ......b w g Prosper	8 2	Finch	W. O.

THIRD RACE—Deyrah Derby of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 350 added. For all maiden A[illegible]

	st. lbs.		
[illegible]	9 3	Finch	1
Mr T's ......a h George Frederick	9 7	Ryder	2
Mr Herbert's ......g a h Zam[illegible]	9 7	Blackburn	3
Mr Maitland's ......g a h North Devon, late Thya	8 12	Brentley	[illegible]

North Devon made the running with George Frederick second, and the other two lying behind. Just before coming to the half mile post from home Nizam came through his horses and won in a canter by ten lengths. Time—2m. 29½s.; last mile, 1m. 59s.

Betting—2 to 1 on Nizam; long odds against the others.

FOURTH RACE—New Stakes of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 200 added. Selling penalties and allowance, 1 mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Maitland's ......dun w m Margaret	8 7	Donaldson	1
Colonel Need's ......d b w Kilmore	8 0	Blackburn	2
Mr Robert's ......b w m Mendicant	8 0	Bowen	3

Margaret who is very quick on her legs got the best of the start, kept strong lead till she reached the distance post, when Kilmore challenged her. A good race home ensued, the mare winning by half a length. Time—1m. 53s.

Betting—Even on Margaret and Mendicant; 5 to 1 against Kilmore.

FIFTH RACE—Mussoorie Plate of Rs. 50 and Rs. 250 added. For all Galloways, Maiden allowances. One mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Osborne's ......c b a h Saladin	10 0	Finch	1
Mr Maitland's ......ab a h Crossbee	10 0	Donaldson	2
Mr M'Rae's ......ab a h Red Tommy	9 6	Native	3

Red Tommy made the running for the first half mile, when the two cracks went to the front, Saladin won in a canter by six lengths. Time—1m. 59s.

Betting—7 to 4 on Saladin; 5 to 2 against Crossbee.

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING, 1874.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5TH DAY, FRIDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

HEAVY rain having fallen on Wednesday it was deemed advisable by the Stewards to postpone the extra day's racing till Friday, an arrangement which suited every one, as it thus gave those who went out to Ajmere for the steeple-chases and other festivities time to get comfortably back for the lotteries on Thursday evening. The Race Card showed four events, one steeple-chase and three flat races. The first mentioned proved a most hollow affair, owing to two out of the three horses falling, which left Poor Cripple to come in as he pleased, greatly to the delight of the few who had put their money on him as a likely outsider. The course selected, though fair, was decidedly a stiff one, more especially for an Arab, both the walls being over four feet and the ground mostly heavy from the recent rain. Hardly any of the Ajmere folk who had gone back [illegible] for the steeple-chasing cared to return, so there was a marked falling off in the attendance in the stand; however, the racing was (although the horses engaged were not quite the class that ran on the previous days) a finale by no means unworthy of a right good meeting, where some right good sport was shown, and good feeling and good fellowship prevailed, those losing their money, more especially the sporting owner of War Eagle, appearing rather more festive than those who had won. At 4.45 the racing began with the Gymkhana Pony Plate, Rs. 100. Weight for inches. For all ponies that have run at the Gymkhana Meetings. Half-mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

	st. lbs.		
Capt Shaw's ......g c b Joe	9 5	Major Slack	1
Capt Bond's ......b [illegible] Sapper	10 7	Capt Bond	2
Mr Elliot's ......b Bobby	10 1	Mr Elliott	[illegible]
Mr M'Cudden's ......b p The Bey	9 13	Native	[illegible]

There was a good deal of speculation on this event, as the first three ponies had, on the last occasion of their meeting, run a dead-heat. Bobby was most in favour at the start, besides having fetched the largest price in the lotteries, the backers of Sapper and Joe being nearly equal, the former perhaps a trifle more numerous. The Bey was almost friendless. Little time was lost in despatching the quartette at the first attempt, when it was soon perceived that The Bey was out of it, and Bobby not being in form gave way at the distance leaving the race to the remaining couple. Captain Bond brought up Sapper in due style, but the Major, shaking up Joe, won a good race by a length. Time 1m. 2s.

SECOND RACE.—The Rajpootana Grand National Steeple-Chase, Rs. 300. A handicap for all horses, over 2½ miles of fair hunting ground. Entrance Rs. 30.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Germany's ......b w g The Cripple	11 0	Owner	1
Mr [illegible]'s ......b w g War Eagle	12 7	Mr Welcome	Fell.
Capt Willoughby's ......c a h Cock Robin	9 4	Mr Elliot	Fell.

For this, of course, War Eagle was a hot favourite, in fact it was well known that if he stood up, the other two had rat better be in their stables. However, the luck of chasing is ever uncertain, and consequently a few put their money on the game little Arab after seeing the gallant way he negotiated the Ajmere Course on Tuesday, he being again piloted by the same skilful rider; on his appearing, however, [illegible] as at once seen he was quite stiff after his severe [illegible] on Tuesday. Poor Cripple, too, although slow, [illegible] backers from his steady and good jumping, [illegible] were rewarded for their investments. On the flag being lowered War Eagle at once dashed to the front at racing speed, flying his fences like a deer. At the second jump, a post and rail, Cock Robin, who seemed quite stiff and unable to rise, fell heavily, giving Mr. Elliot rather a smashing and was not further persevered with. War Eagle meanwhile was almost a good half mile in advance of the Cripple, when, at the last fence but one from home, a high and stiff mud wall, he unfortunately struck it, rolling over his rider and getting away. This of course left the race to Cripple, who plodded in at his leisure. Great sympathy was felt for the unfortunate accident, which put out the chances of such a grand steeple-chase horse as War Eagle, one of the best we believe in India.

THIRD RACE.—The Gymkhana Handicap, Rs. 100. For all horses the property of original members of the Gymkhana. Three-quarter mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

	st. lbs.		
Dr Saunders's ......c h Captain	10 0	Major Slack	1
Capt Smith's ......b w g Jesuit	12 7	Capt Loch	2
Capt Joseph's ......b a h Ranger	9 2	Mr Elliot	3
Captain G's ......g a h Piggy Wiggy	10 10	Mr Reid	4
Capt Ebden's ......c a h Rufus	10 0	Capt Bond	0
Capt Bond's ......c a h Hope	9 10	Ahmud	0
Mr McCudden's g c b m The Mare	9 10	Mr Browne	0
Capt Loch's ......b a h Coronet	10 2	Mr Germany	0

This was looked forward to as the great event of the day, nearly all the horses having their backers, and the handicapping was such that it seemed difficult to pick out the winner. Speculation on the race was brisk, and at the lotteries the night before a Rs. 2,000 lottery soon filled. Captain, from his two previous wins at the Gymkhana and again having the same rider up, sold for the highest price. Jesuit, Ranger, and Rufus being next in demand at about equal amounts, the first mentioned a trifle the largest. Piggy Wiggy, too, despite his weight, was thought, after his closing race against Jesuit in the Hacks, to be by no means out of it. After one attempt the lot got well away, Captain a trifle in advance, closely attended on either side by Ranger and Jesuit, the others in a cluster. Quarter of a mile from home it seemed to be almost anyone's race, but at the distance Captain was seen to shoot out from the ruck; with Jesuit close up, who was well ridden home by Captain Loch; the weight however was a trifle too much for him, and he never could quite reach the leader, who won, hands down, by a length, Ranger 3rd, and Piggy Wiggy 4th, a similar distance separating them; the others close up. Time—1m 32s.

FOURTH RACE—The Ladies Bracelet.—For all bona fide ladies' horses that have never started for a race and have been the property of, and ridden by, the ladies owning them for three months previous to the meeting. Half mile. Catch weights over 10st. G. R. Entrance free.

Mrs Hogarth's ......g a h Bijou	Major Slack	1
Mrs P Smith's ......wh a h Opal	Captain Bond	2
Mrs L Saunders' ......ch cb m Bess	Mr [illegible]	3

It was hoped that this race would draw a good field together, but from reasons best known to themselves, two or three ladies who had originally intended starting their favourites, changed their mind at the last, so only the above three appeared at the post. From her size and appearance Bess was the favourite when the horses paraded past the stand, but Bijou proved too good for both her and Opal, and won without difficulty by two lengths, to the intense gratification of his fair owner. Time—1m. 2s.

Thus ended the Rajpootana Race Meeting of 1874, which was admitted by everyone to have been a complete success. Each night the lotteries were well attended and well filled, giving a good help to the race fund. Next year, when the railway will be open to Ajmere, we expect the meeting to be a really good one and to take its place among the big Meets of the N. W., and if the other Chiefs of Rajpootana will all come forward next year and follow the generous and sporting example shown them by the Maharajah of Jodhpore, there is little doubt that it will be so. As previously stated, too much praise cannot be given to the popular secretary, who spared no trouble and exertion for the public good and the success of the races, well backed up, we must say, by most of the stewards.—*Vive le sport!*

BOMBAY.

The total [illegible] 110 inches [illegible]

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 3rd instant, was 68 feet 8 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 93 inches 73 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 9 tenths, the rainfall being 83 inches 72 cents.

A DESERTER.—On Tuesday last the arrest of Gunner John Baxter, a deserter from C/8 Brigade Royal Artillery, Mooltan, was effected by Inspector Thomas Sweeney. The man is 24 years of age, and a baker by trade, [illegible] he had for some little time been employed in Mr. [illegible] Confectionery Establishment, but was dismissed for habits of intemperance. He was arrested at [illegible] upon suspicion by Inspector Sweeney, who receives the usual reward.

THEFT.—Yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Abdoola Hajee was charged with stealing from a [illegible] Suckrojee on Tuesday last, a gold earring of the value of Rs. 12. It appeared that the complainant who keeps a stall at the Crawford Market was asleep on the morning of that day, when he felt a jerk at his ear which immediately awoke him. The prisoner attempted to make off, but was soon arrested and made over to a police sepoy. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its office, Victoria Bunder, when the result of the poll taken on Monday last was to be declared. The chairman stated, however, that as some of the shareholders had adopted proceedings in the High Court against the directors and obtained an injunction restraining them from declaring the result of the poll and declaring a dividend, the best course to adopt was to adjourn the meeting. It was accordingly adjourned until the 13th November next.

ASSAULT.—One Alli Mahomed Khan was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with assaulting another Mahomedan named Ebrahim Oosman. It appeared the defendant had been indebted to the complainant a small sum of money, payment of which he was in the habit of repeatedly putting off. The day before yesterday the complainant met him and demanded an immediate settlement, when he broke out into abuse and struck the complainant on the face with a brick. His Worship, upon conviction, sentenced the defendant to a fine of Rs. 20.

THUNDERSTORM AT POONA.—A very strange storm burst over Poona on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. There were only two peals of thunder and these were terrific. The [illegible] was followed immediately by the peals of thunder to which we have referred. The sudden way in which the storm came on without warning, and the fact of there being only two bright and vivid flashes of lightning and two peals of thunder made the occurrence all the more weird. There was very little rain and the night cleared up very bright. This storm must have been the tail of an Elephanta storm which had been visiting some place in our neighbourhood. The rain does not seem as yet to have passed away and the climate is becoming unhealthy. The field in one instance struck an old tree injuriously considerably and afterwards it struck an old Mahomedan tomb uprooting the stone flags.—*Deccan Herald.*

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.—The three days' sale of this building resulted in a sum of about £5,000, for this sum all the materials and the fittings of the main building have been disposed of, leaving the front in the Strand for another sale in November. This sum, though apparently small for the 450 lots into which the building was divided, is said to be higher than the materials were estimated to bring. On the second and third days the attendance was greater than on the first, and many of the public paid a last visit. The materials of the gray drawing-room, including doors, mahogany window sashes, glass with plate glass shutters, ventilators, the timber joists to the floor, the [illegible] floor, ceiling, &c., fetched altogether £21 12s. The materials of the large drawing-room fetched £62 10s. 6d. Those of the red drawing-room fetched £35 [illegible] Those of the boudoir fetched £11 10s. The materials of front rooms on the first floor facing the quadrangle fetched £68 9s. 6d.; those of the small dining-room, £8 [illegible]; those of the large dining-room £91 5s.; those of the glass drawing-room, £63 5s.; the tapestry-room, £10 5s. 6d.; and those of the vestibule, £82 9s. 6d. The black and white marble paving of the vestibule, containing about 939 superficial feet, realized £45. The fittings and contents of the basement, servants'-hall, and scullery, steward's-room, and still-room realized £13[illegible] 5s. The stonework, brickwork, lead, and iron forming the building were disposed of in 17 lots. The stonework of the balustrading cornice, window dressings, carved work, and [illegible] of the elevation facing the quadrangle realized £25. The garden front elevation, with the copper cover of the balcony, realized £40. The double flight of 50 Portland stone steps, with terrace balustrades and capping, realized £27; the balustrading on the roof and the cornice, brought £11 12s.; the stone portico and four Ionic columns £10; and the stone window dressings, £15. For the lead there was much competition, the intrinsic value of the lead being known within a trifle, and the price realized was £540. The brickwork in the block was sold for £117. On the last day the costly decorations of the large ballroom were sold, but, costly as they were to place on the walls, they fetched but little, "the richly embellished and gilt ceiling, with raised figures and medallions, the gilt cornice, scroll stringing under, the gilt frames and decorations on walls to corridor," &c., fetching, but £25 in the whole; no one could have been expected paying the great cost of taking the gilding down. The Portland stone cornice, blocking, brickwork, and cornicing at the north end of the building fetched £40, and the lead over the bathroom and the materials to gutters &c., fetched £194. There was nothing sold beyond mere materials, and in these were no things which relic collectors would purchase, or doubtless some of the lots would have brought still higher prices.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday last, there were present:—Charles [illegible], Esq., in the chair; Dr. Cook, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayan, Esq. W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The Chairman said the first business on the list was a petition from house-owners of Dhobie Talao, dated 28th September 1874, begging that they may be exempted from payment on account of the improved drainage works lately constructed in their district.

The Chairman read the following memo., dated the 30th September last, by Mr. Ravenscroft, on the subject:—The acting Municipal Commissioner begs to report that he is not aware of any section of Act 3 of 1872, under which, in cases of this description, an appeal lies from his decision to the Town Council. Mr. Ravenscroft thinks, therefore, that the petitioners should be informed that, as under section 42 of the Act, the entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of this Act, is vested in the Commissioner, and as the Commissioner has passed orders on the point in question, the Town Council cannot interfere.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said he wished to make no remark on the subject, but would draw attention to the statement in the petitioners' letter that the water of [illegible] in use was brought through the gullies of other houses, and that it was "something like encroaching on the rightful possession of others;" and that, therefore, the work could not be done by private individuals.

Mr. Pedder said he would exercise his discretion in the matter.

It was resolved that the petitioners be informed that the Town Council are unable to interfere in the matter.

The Chairman said the next subject was the payment of Rs. 10 to Mr. Ardasir Nusserwanjee Mody in compensation for a small piece of ground taken for the improvement of Church Gate Street.

Mr. Pedder said that this gentleman having had a step projecting into the foot-path, it was very much required for the improvement thereof. He ought to have given notice to the Municipal authorities, and in this instance he acted illegally. But Mr. Ravenscroft agreed, under the circumstances, that Rs. 10 should be paid to him.

The Council sanctioned the payment.

The Chairman said the next subject was a correspondence between Mr. Souter and the Commissioner regarding a prospective excess of Rs. 435 on the grant for police quarters consequent on the proposed renting of a house in Syed Abdool Rahmon Street for police purposes.

The Chairman read the correspondence.

The Chairman said it would be an addition of Rs. 75 a month, but it would not be any addition to the aggregate sanctioned expenditure for this year. It would be paid out of the savings.

Mr. Pedder said this year it would be paid out of the savings, and next year it would go into the budget. He was sure there was a want of police accommodation in the native town, and he thought the proposed excess might be sanctioned. It would be advantageous to have a police station in that district.

The Council sanctioned the proposed excess, it being understood that it would be met by savings this year.

The next matter was a letter to Government from Messrs. E. W. Ravenscroft and W. G. Pedder, intimating that, on the 1st inst., they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner. The letter was recorded.

The next item on the notice paper was the following:—

"The Municipal Commissioner will bring before the Council the question of the purchase of land for a burying ground."

The Municipal Commissioner.—This is a question which has been brought before the Town Council once or twice before, and it will be in the remembrance of some members that early in the spring of this year the late Honourable Mr. Narayen Vasudeo mentioned to me that an estate on the flats was then in the market, which he, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, and one or two other gentlemen thought of purchasing. The estate lies just in rear of the Elphinstone College building, part of it is situated on the DeLisle Road, [illegible] that any portion of [illegible] a burying ground, for which we were then and still are looking. Upon visiting the ground I came to the conclusion that a portion of the land would suit us exceedingly well, and the Health Officer and Dr. Lumsdaine were of the same opinion. As it would not have done for me to have appeared as a bidder for the land unless the Corporation was to be put to a very heavy outlay, I asked Mr. Narayen, when bidding for himself and friends, to bid also for that portion required for the burying ground—about one lakh square yards; and at a meeting of the Town Council held on the 17th March I stated the steps I had taken, and obtained sanction to the proposed purchase, if the land could be bought for not more than six annas per square yard. Thereupon, I asked the Hon. Mr. Narayen to oblige me by acting for me in the matter, and when bidding for the land he wished to purchase for himself and friends to bid also for those 100,000 yards. There could have been no objection to this arrangement, as Mr. Narayen was to [illegible] money, as the agent in the purchase. When the auction came off the auctioneer announced that he had received orders from the Official Assignee to sell the whole estate together and not in lots. By this arrangement I was placed in a difficulty, for the whole estate was about 2½ lakhs of square yards in extent, and the purchase of the whole by the Municipality would have necessitated a large outlay. However, after consulting the Town Council, I arranged with Mr. Narayen and Mr. Nanabhoy that if they would buy the whole estate, and let the Corporation have the one lakh square yards I would, on behalf of the Corporation, pay six annas per yard for it. Eventually the estate was purchased by those gentlemen, and they agreed to make over to us the land we wanted on these terms. I freely confess that there was an oversight on my part as to the provisions of the Act, and that it did escape my notice that a member of the Corporation is disqualified by being interested in any contract with the Corporation, but the difficulty might have been got over by Mr. Narayen's resigning altogether his interest in that portion of the estate which was to be disposed of to the Corporation in favour of some other gentleman who would sell to us. The actual price paid for the estate, taking it altogether, was about four annas and a third, and, consequently, there would seem to have been a small profit to Mr. Narayen and his friends by the completion of the sale to us, but the land to be made over was decidedly cheap at six annas, and I certainly should have been quite ready to give eight annas for it in case of necessity. I may add that from estimates I had called for from the Executive Engineer, I found that some low-lying ground in the vicinity could not be filled up to the necessary level for less than rupees two per square yard.

Mr Shantaram Narayen.—I believe this land you agreed to purchase was already filled in and ready for use?

The Municipal Commissioner.—Yes, the greater part is ready for use. Some would require to be filled in, but no very great area. Well, when the question of the purchase came up again, just after my departure on leave, Mr. Ravenscroft pointed out how matters stood in regard to Mr. Narayen's connection with the Corporation, and Mr. Narayen withdrew his interest in the purchase, Mr Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy becoming sole proprietor of the land. In the interest of the Corporation, Mr. Narayen stipulated in selling to Mr Dhurumsey that it should have the right to purchase the plots originally sold to it at six annas, and on the 24th April Mr. Dhurumsey tendered the land to Mr. Ravenscroft at that rate, but with an intimation that unless he heard by 4 P.M. the same day that the Municipality would purchase the ground, the offer was to be considered as withdrawn. Mr. Ravenscroft not feeling disposed to settle the matter until some doubts he felt as to the title were settled, the negotiation fell through. Mr. Ravenscroft has since made inquiries about the title, and I think it is good, and I now ask for sanction to enter into new negotiations with Mr. Dhurumsey. I am very glad of this opportunity of making all these circumstances known, because I think it is only right that any doubts that have been felt regarding Mr. Narayen's share in the transaction should be disposed of. Everything was done fairly and above board, and the transaction was one greatly to the advantage of the Corporation, which was really indebted to the late Hon. Mr. Narayen for the trouble he was at in the matter.

Mr. Maclean said he thought the misunderstanding had arisen from the facts being only imperfectly known outside, and that probably it would not have occurred if there had been full publicity in the matter.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen observed that his lamented friend's motives in the matter had been much mistaken and much misrepresented in the vernacular newspapers, where he had been represented as trying to make a bargain for himself. The explanations given by Mr. Pedder should set all doubts at rest, but if there was no objection he (Mr. Raghunath) would ask that Mr. Barrow should read the correspondence that took place between Mr Narayen and the Commissioner at the time when the negotiations were entered into.

The Secretary then read the following letter, dated 21st March 1874:—

My dear Mr. Pedder,—You will remember that some three months ago while we were driving out to Mahim, I mentioned to you that a large estate on the Flats near Byculla was about to be sold, and that myself and other friends were thinking of purchasing it. I also then told you that if the Municipality desired to avail itself of the opportunity of acquiring such an estate, we would retire in their favour. On a personal inspection, you fully approved of the land and deputed Dr. Weir and Mr. Branton to see whether any portion of it could be utilized as a burial place. They reported favourably in respect only to a portion of it, with reference to this special object. You therefore called a meeting of the Town Council, at which you stated that it was out of the question for the Municipality to purchase the entire estate, but that it was most desirable to get about 100,000 square yards out of it. You will recollect that I explained at that meeting that, as two other friends and myself were the only intending purchasers, and I felt confident that I could induce them to relinquish their intention of purchasing that portion of the estate required by the Municipality, it was probable that the land could be obtained at the auction sale at from 3 to 6 annas per square yard. The Town Council authorized the purchase at 6 annas, and you accordingly gave Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy a cheque for the usual deposit of 25 per cent. The auction which was to have taken place the following day was, however, postponed, as an arrangement was being made for the sale of the estate in the lump. The usual sale was advertised for Monday last, and the usual advertisement for the sale of the several lots appeared in the newspapers. Having learnt that another intending purchaser, besides my friends, was in the field, you will recollect that I called at your office, in company with Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and suggested that it would be injudicious for the Municipality, for the sake of 2 or 3 annas per yard extra, to allow the land to escape them. You readily concurred, inasmuch as the Executive Engineer had only recently estimated the cost of reclamation of some ground on the Flats (not far from these sites) at Rs. 2 per square yard, and you thought it was desirable for the Municipality to secure the land at even 1 rupee per square yard, as it did not require reclaiming. You accordingly gave Mr. Nanabhoy the discretion of purchasing it at a higher price than 6 annas, if necessary, and stated that you would obtain the sanction of the Town Council after the purchase was made. Mr. Narayen and I attended the sale when the auctioneer stated he had the orders of the Official Assignee to sell the whole estate, some 250,000 square yards, in one lump. This of course to me personally would have been most [illegible] there are [illegible] purposes, there are but few buyers of large estates, which do not yield an adequate return for the outlay. We, however, protested against this arrangement and insisted on the plots being sold as advertised, in order that we might, if possible, ensure to the Municipality the independent purchase of those plots alone which they desired to purchase. The auctioneer replied that he would put up each lot separately, but at an upset price. He then put up one plot and in bidding against us expressed his determination to purchase the plots at more than 8 annas per square yard, as his instructions were to sell the whole estate in one lump. On Tuesday I informed you of what had occurred, and that it was the intention of my friends and myself to purchase the whole estate and suggested that you should obtain a vote of the Town Council for the purchase of the plots you require at 6 annas per square yard. On Wednesday we effected the purchase of the entire estate for Rs. 65,060 and the usual brokerage of 2 per cent. and the usual conveyance charges. This gives an average of about 4½ annas per yard. You are aware that a great portion of the land which falls to our share is in detached plots which need reclamation, while there is a small portion which perhaps may be viewed as even better than that required by the Municipality. I scarcely need remind you that if we had not joined together in this purchase, we could not have secured this land for each of ourselves at even 12 annas per square yard, while the Municipality would have found equal if not greater difficulty in obtaining it. Under these circumstances we are willing, as I told you the other day, to let the Municipality have the portion they require at 6 annas per square yard, which I think you will consider only fair and moderate. Although the property has been purchased in my name, my own share of it is but small, still, inasmuch as I am, being a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council, I consider it prudent to place on record the preceding facts, so that there may be no misconception hereafter as to the part that I have had in the transaction.—Believe me, &c.

NARAYEN VASUDEO.

Mr. Maclean observed that he was very glad to have heard these explanations, as no doubt very erroneous notions had gone abroad. Mr. Narayen had told himself the letter that had just been read, and it appeared that he had only acted his usual part in trying to do a good service for the Corporation. But at the same time it seemed to him (Mr. Maclean) that it would be far better that there should be no secret arrangements of this kind entered into, even if the result of the Commissioner's going into the market direct was that the Corporation had to pay more for its purchase.

The Commissioner.—I quite acknowledge the justice of what Mr. Maclean has just said; but in any case I hope it will be put upon record that whatever mistake there was, was mine. I ought to have remembered at the time that my friend the late Mr. Narayen could not take any part in a sale of this kind to the Corporation. At the outset there was no possible objection to his acting as my agent in making the purchase. The error occurred when our original intention was frustrated by the decision of the Official Assignee to sell the estate in one lot. I was going home just at the time, and in the hurry of the moment a mistake was made.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen—That the Council are quite satisfied with the explanations of the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the recent negotiations for the acquisition of land for burial purposes near the DeLisle Road on the Flats, and approve of the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to re-open the negotiation.—Carried.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. J. M. Maclean was appointed a member of the Finance Committee.

A communication from Government regarding the appointment of Mr. F. H. Souter, C. S. I., as a member of the Corporation in room of Mr. Ormiston was recorded.

The Council then separated.

THE RETIREMENTS FROM THE MADRAS ARMY.

The following is the complete list of those Officers who have been granted annuities, as also of those who submitted applications for retirement:—

Colonel T Clerk.
" D G Pollard.
" A J Steele.
" H R Walpole.
" A [illegible]
" [illegible]
" G O Inkin.
" Sir F Goldsmid.
" G Paxton.
" C J Bradley.
" H [illegible]
" F N Smith.
" F N Haultain.
" O Pelley.
" L H R Holland.
Colonel W D Stanley.
" C W Taylor.
" A J [illegible]
" E A Saunders.
" A Cannan.
" J Orr.
" C T Harkness.
" A Sage.
" W Graves.
" H R Morgan.
" W S S Mulcaster.
" W N Pace.
" J G Palmer.
" W P S Smyth.
" W H Cuming.

The following 13 officers also applied to retire under the scheme, but their applications have had to be refused as only 30 retirements are allowed to the Madras Army:—

Colonel R B Ramsay.
" J H L Kerr.
" J Michael.
" C W Cox.
" W A [illegible]
" A E Bowen.
" G Elliott, s.c.
Colonel W Ramsay.
" T Austin.
" C V Gordon.
" H [illegible]
" R W [illegible]
" J R Fairlie.

THE FLOOD IN THE KISTNA.

BEZWARAH, 29TH SEPT. 6 P.M.

IN the telegrams, I have sent you all the news obtainable. It is impossible to get down the canal more than 12 miles, or to get up from Masulipatam more than 16, so that what may be the condition of the intervening 20 miles of the canal is not yet known. The Kistna has swept over it, and must, therefore, have spoiled it. It is said that Woloor, a town of about four or five thousand people, is washed away, but the people took shelter in the fort. Grain has been sent to them. The worst circumstance is, I suppose, the giving way of the river dyke at [illegible]. It is said that dead bodies were seen going down the river, but this may not be true. It was stated that 200 lives were lost in a village above Bezwarah, but this proved to be untrue. The people lost their houses, but saved themselves. There are about 1,000 people within a few miles of this place without homes, but they are making shelter for themselves. The villages were on the bank of the river above Bezwarah and within the dyke. Grain has been sent to them.

In 1858 (August) the river rose 17 feet 3 inches above the anicut. This was the highest fresh since the building of the anicut until the present one. On Saturday evening last it rose to 19 feet 5 inches. It has gradually subsided 3 inches on Sunday and Monday. To-day and last night it has decreased 1 foot 5 inches, so that it still stands at 17.9. The river is measured, and a daily record kept by the D. P. W. at the head-works. I will give you particulars as I hear them.

Major Hasted, R. E., is here, anxiously watching the head-works and preparing for emergencies.—*Correspondent Madras Mail.*

INDIAN NEWS.

ROBBERIES.—We hear that an extensive robbery in the house of an officer living in the Sapper Lines took place on Thursday night, when about Rs. 700 worth of plate, jewelry, &c., was stolen. Another robbery also took place on the same night on the high ground.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE POST OFFICE NOTE CASE.—A third of the four currency notes lately abstracted from a registered letter in the local Post Office, has been intercepted by the Currency Office at Madras. It was presented for payment at the Madras Bank, at Madras, on the 14th of last month. Inspector Hartnett has gone to Madras on a special errand in connection with these notes, which is likely to throw an interesting light upon the subject. By the same opportunity, he took down two European prisoners from the European Jail here, to the Penitentiary at Madras.—*South of India Observer.*

NEGLECTING TO JOIN A STEAMER AFTER SIGNING ARTICLES.—At the Town Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Campbell, Captain J. E. Crowther, Deputy Master Attendant and Shipping Master of the Port of Madras, charged a European named John Sleaven with desertion, or neglecting to join the steamer Nyanza without a reasonable excuse after having signed articles to serve as cook on board that vessel and after having received an advance of Rupees 30. The evidence showed that the defendant signed the articles of engagement on the 27th July last at the Shipping Master's Office and received an advance of Rupees 30, but he failed to proceed on board, and the steamer left the port without him. The conduct of the defendant was reported to the Police, and Sergeant Underwood was directed to make a search for him. The Police Sergeant was on the look out for the defendant, but could not succeed in finding him before last Sunday when he was arrested in a house in big Parcherry. The defendant stated that, after receiving the advance, he got drunk and found himself at Palaveram on the following day, after which he was ashamed to come back to Madras, and therefore he proceeded up the country in search of employment which, however, he had failed in getting. His Worship convicted the defendant, and sentenced him to ten weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.—*Madras Times.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution.—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN DENT BIRD AT ALDERSHOT.

One of the most atrocious and cold-blooded murders which have been perpetrated for some time was committed at Aldershot on Sept. 12, the unfortunate victim being Capt. John Dent Bird, 20th Hussars, and his murderer a private in D Troop of the same regiment named Thomas Smith.—

The troop, which was commanded by the deceased officer, was undergoing its annual course of musketry practice, and twenty men had marched from barracks for the purpose of firing their second period in the third class—that is, at 250 and 300 yards. The rifle ranges at Cæsar's Camp are only a short distance from the cavalry barracks, and half an hour after marching out the squads had completed their five shots at the first distance—250 yards—and had returned to the 300 yards range, when, as at the previous butt, there being two targets, one man from each squad was enabled to fire simultaneously. Sergt. Fairhead, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the left squad, as right-hand man, had just delivered his first shot, and was in the act of stooping to record it on the register which lay on a camp stool just to the front, when a shot was fired close at his side, and he felt the bullet almost touch his face. Capt. Bird, who was standing three or four feet in advance, and midway between the two squads, received the contents of the carbine in his right shoulder-blade, the bullet passing through his body and coming out at the breast. He sank gradually to the ground, turning completely over on his back in his fall, and Sergt. Fairhead thought he had a fainting fit; but on the captain pointing to his breast and unbuttoning his patrol jacket he perceived that he had been shot. The sergeant asked him, "Who did it?" and he thought the very faint reply given was "I don't know." He then, turning to the squad, asked "Who fired that shot?" to which no reply was made, the men for the moment being apparently dumbfounded. Walking up to Smith, Fairhead put his hand on his shoulder and said "Tom Smith, was that you fired that shot?" To which Smith replied, "I done it; who else do you think did?" at the same time unbuckling his waist-belt, and throwing his carbine on the ground as a token of surrender.

Lieut. W. J. Irwin, instructor of musketry to the regiment, who was present, immediately sent to the warder's hut, where a medical officer is always to be found during musketry practice. The surgeon was on the spot within two or three minutes of the sad occurrence, and administered a soothing draught, which the unhappy captain had great difficulty in swallowing, and five minutes after expired. Meantime the murderer had been placed in charge of four men, and his carbine and ammunition pouch secured, the former being found to contain an empty cartridge case, and the pouch to have only four rounds instead of five. Assistance was sent for to the barracks, and in a few minutes a number of officers had ridden to the ranges only to find their comrade, who had so recently left their mess-room in his usual health and spirits, a corpse. A stretcher was procured from the 14th Hussars, and the body of the deceased carried thereon to his late quarters in the West Cavalry Barracks. The murderer having been marched to the guard-room of the regiment the civil authorities were communicated with, and under a strong escort, and handcuffed, he was removed to the county police station.

That the murder was wilfully premeditated there can be no doubt whatever. On the previous day the same squad under the same officer were out at "judging distance drill," when the murderer was remonstrated with by the deceased officer for leaving the ranks without permission. On his offending a second time Capt. Bird sentenced him to seven day's confinement to barracks for insubordinate conduct on parade; and it is said that while being escorted to the guard-room after the fatal occurrence he said to the corporal in charge, "He won't give me any more seven days." There is also every reason to believe that the sergeant-major of the troop (Donald by name), who, fortunately for himself, was absent from the class firing, was also intended by Smith to be one of his victims, as he expressed regret that Sergt.-Major Donald was not going, as he "particularly wanted to see him."

Capt. Bird, who was only thirty-two years of age last May, entered the army in the Madras Cavalry in Aug. 1859, and joined the 20th Hussars in April 1862, becoming captain in April 1871. He was a widower with one child, a boy five years of age, who had been residing with some friends of his father's in Germany. Capt. Bird had applied for and obtained leave of absence from the 16th inst., with the intention of proceeding to Germany to bring his son to England.

The funeral of the murdered officer took place on Sept. 15. The oak coffin, covered with a pall, on which was placed the deceased officer's sword, busby, and a wreath of white roses entwined with green leaves, was borne on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses. Eight bands preceded the body, which was followed by the horse of the deceased, led by two troopers. The father of the deceased was present as chief mourner. The firing party consisted of one hundred men of the regiment. Detachments from most of the regiments in camp followed, and the officers of the division, with few exceptions, were present, including Major-Gen. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B., Col. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., and the whole of the divisional staff.

Smith, the murderer, entered the army in the 5th Hussars some sixteen years ago, being transferred to the 20th Hussars in 1863. His character up to within the last two or three years has been described as fairly good, and at one time he was in possession of three good-conduct badges. He was tried by court-martial about two years ago in India, and lost one badge.

A coroner's inquest was held on Sept 14, when Lieut. W. J. Irwin, musketry instructor to the regiment, stated that he was at the ball practice on Sept. 12. It was his duty to superintend the practice. Each man fired five shots at the range they were at, and the party were prepared to go to the next (300 yards) range. The sergeant marched in front of Capt. Bird. Witness was about ten yards behind. The carbines were not loaded at this time. When the party got to the 300 yards range they faced about in front of the target. Each man loads independently, and then steps about two paces to the front. Witness gave the order to commence firing from the right. Each man is allowed to take aim according to his own judgment. Three shots were fired at the 300 yards range, when witness heard a report behind him, and saw Capt. Bird fall. The shot could not have been a proper shot at the target. He ran to Capt. Bird, who said, "How did that happen?" Witness opened his coat, and sent a man for the doctor. The bullet produced fell from under Capt. Bird's shirt. He was in the rear of the two squads (about twenty men). The men who were properly firing could not hit the captain without hitting some one else, as he was behind the rear rank. Smith fired his fifth round at the first, or 250 yards' range. If he loaded before it came to his turn to fire again it would be contrary to orders, which are well known to every old soldier. Smith was standing by himself. Witness asked him how it happened. He said, "I did it by accident." He seemed to take no concern in what had occurred. Witness ordered Sergeant Fox to march him to the guardroom under escort, and the rest of the squad to march home. Witness remarked, "I am afraid this is no accident." The deceased was about thirty-two years of age. Witness had known him for about three years and eight months. He did not see the shot fired by Thomas Smith. Capt. Bird was not in the line of fire in any way. Smith must have stepped to the rear and then turned to the right. In reply to the foreman, witness said he thought it was Tom Smith, because he was punished on the day before. He had been in Capt. Bird's troop since he had been in the regiment. Smith was punished on the previous day for falling out of the ranks without orders. He had asked to fall out of the ranks and was refused.

Sergeant Fairhead, 20th Hussars, deposed that he belonged to the D Troop, commanded by Capt. Bird, and was with the left squad, under the orders of the deceased. When they got to the 300 yards' range witness formed the men in two ranks and fronted towards the targets. Thomas Smith was in witness's squad; he formed the second file of the rear rank. Witness stepped to the front and fired at the target. Immediately afterwards he heard another shot fired and on turning round saw Capt. Bird lying on the ground. There was an interval of about three yards between the two squads, and the captain was about a yard in rear of the interval, near the rear rank, and out of the line of fire. Ascertaining that he was shot, witness asked the squad if any one saw the shot fired. Smith was removing his belt, and witness asked him if he fired. He said, "Who else do you think did it?" In the breech of his carbine there was an empty cartridge, and his pouch contained only four rounds instead of five. Witness gave him in charge of a corporal, and Mr. Irwin ordered him to be escorted to the guard room. The shot must have been fired intentionally. Smith could have loaded without being perceived. It was possible that Smith could have turned round and shot the captain without being seen by the rest of the men, whose attention would be drawn to the man firing at the target. Private Keer said his duty was to collect the empty cartridge cases. At the 300 yards' range he was five yards in rear of the squad. He heard a report, and on looking up saw Thomas Smith taking his carbine from his shoulder and coming to the loading position. Smith was then about five yards in rear of the left squad. The bullet whizzed past witness, and immediately afterward the captain, who was about a yard from witness, fell. Witness did not think the shot went off accidentally.

Sergt. Richard Charles Fox said he had known Capt. Bird about nine years, and Smith about ten years. Capt. Bird was not overbearing to the men. On the previous day Smith asked permission to fall out of the ranks. Capt. Bird said, "You cannot fall out." Smith then fell out of the ranks, and for this breach of discipline was sentenced to seven days' drill.

Private Samuel Laye said that on the way to the guard-room Smith voluntarily remarked, "He would give no more seven days' drill, and it would be a warning to others."

Surgeon Andrews said he was the medical officer on duty for the week at the ranges. On Saturday morning he was sent for to see the deceased, who lived about ten minutes after being shot. The ball entered the back and came out at the breast.

After hearing some confirmatory evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Thomas Smith.

The prisoner has since been brought before the local magistrates, who have committed him for trial. During the hearing of the case a telegram addressed to him was read from his sister, who is living at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire. It was to the effect that if he was the Thomas Smith whom she took to be her brother, she would employ counsel for him. Prisoner authorized Mr. Superintendent Stevenson, of the Hants Constabulary, to reply by telegram that he was her brother.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR NORWICH.—TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

This appalling railway accident, which occurred on Thursday, September 10th, has resulted in the loss of twenty-two lives, while upwards of fifty persons have been more or less injured, several so severely that their deaths are daily expected. The particulars of this terrible catastrophe are as follows:—

A train carrying mails leave Great Yarmouth every evening at 8.40, and is joined at Reedham by another train from Lowestoft. This junction was effected in the ordinary course, and the combined train proceeded to Brundall three stations further on. Here it had to wait in consequence of the line becoming single until the arrival of the evening express from Norwich to Great Yarmouth, or until permission was given to the engine-driver to proceed. Through some fatality which is at present inexplicable, the night inspector at Norwich (Thorpe) station allowed the down express to leave Norwich while the combined mail train from Great Yarmouth was suffered to come on from Brundall. The consequences were disastrous in the extreme. The doomed trains met at Thorpe, about two miles from Norwich, and the shock was appalling. The rails were slippery from rain; there was a slight curve in the line at the fatal spot, so that the lights of neither train could be seen; there was no time to apply the brakes, and the two engines rushed at each other at a collective speed of at least fifty miles per hour. The engine drawing the combined mail train, No. 54, was one of the most approved modern construction and of great power. The engine drawing the train from Norwich was a lighter one, but had also acquired, with its train, a considerable momentum. In the crash which followed the collision the funnel of engine No. 54 was carried away, and the engine from Norwich rushed on the top of its assailant, some of the carriages of either train following, until a ghastly pyramid was formed of hissing locomotives, shattered carriages, and moaning, and in some cases dying, passengers. So instantaneous was the shock that the driver of engine No. 54 does not appear to have had time to turn off his regulator, so that the steam remained for some time in operation. The engine No. 54 was, however, forced off the rails, and was unable to make any further advance in the general ruin. The driver and his fireman, named respectively John Prior and James Light, must have been killed instantaneously, and a similar fate probably befel Thomas Clark and Frederick Sewell, the driver and fireman of the train from Norwich. The crash was heard throughout the village of Thorpe, and many of the inhabitants hastened to the scene and rendered such assistance as they were able to afford to the suffering passengers. With as little loss of time as possible a relief train was despatched from Norwich (Thorpe) to the scene of the disaster, and a number of medical men were also sent down from Norwich. The force collected by the company at once began to clear away the debris, and in some cases to cut out the suffering passengers, the wounded being carried to Norwich, and in most cases removed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Light was obtained, as is usual in such cases, with the help of large bonfires fed by the shattered carriages. A boat-house hard by and a room at the Three Tuns Tavern at Thorpe were used as deadhouses.

The following were either found dead or expired shortly afterwards:—John Prior, driver of the up train; James Light, fireman of the up train; Thomas Clark, driver of the down train; Frederick Sewell, fireman of the down train; George Page, Wensum Street, Norwich, leather seller; G. R. Womack, Dove Street, Norwich, clothier; Rev. Henry Stacey, 12 Upper St. Giles Street, Norwich, formerly of Beccles, Independent minister; Mrs. Stacey, wife of the Rev. Henry Stacey; Mrs. Betts, wife of Betts the stoker; an infant child of Betts; Serg.-Major Cassell, West Norfolk Militia Staff; Sergt. Ward, ditto; Susan Lincoln, housemaid to Mr. Coyte, Norwich; H. S. Turner, confectioner, Lower Goat Lane, Norwich; Miss Mary Anne Murray, Mariner's Lane, Norwich; Mrs Gilding, Grafton Street, Mile End Road, London, wife of an insurance agent; Laura Gilding, daughter of Mrs Gilding; Mr. R. W. Skinner, Norwich, gentleman; Mrs. Taylor, forewoman at Mr. Caley's, [illegible], Norwich; Mr. Upton, of Yarmouth, harness maker; and Mr. Slade, of the firm of Akerman and Slade, of 8 Regent Street. To this list has to be added the names of Susan Brown, who died on Wednesday, and the stoker Betts.

The list of injured includes the names of two local medical men, Drs. Eade and Francis. The former gentleman, though cut about the face and greatly shaken, at once set to work and did what he could to alleviate the general misery. Dr. Francis, whose injuries consisted of a fractured thigh and five broken ribs, has suffered a relapse, and is not expected to recover.

Many are the narrow escapes told by passengers, and the imminent danger all ran will be better understood when it is stated that the estimated number of passengers in both trains was 220, of whom it would be safe to assume that one-third were either killed or wounded. A young woman named Murray was travelling with her sweetheart when the collision occurred. He escaped with a broken leg, but she became jammed into one of the engines, while she was also injured internally. Great efforts were made to extricate her, but she grew weaker and weaker. Just before her death she said, "Now, my friends, for a great effort," and passed away. Another sufferer, Miss Rumsdale, a young lady remarkable for her [illegible] and grace, was so fearfully crushed and mangled, that from [illegible] her life seemed in the greatest possible danger, and she has undergone [illegible] amputation of the leg, first below and then above the knee. Mrs. Charlotte Coote, wife of a warehouseman at Mile End, and mother of a little girl, with whom, and in company of friends, she was returning to London from a visit to Yarmouth, who has sustained a compound fracture of the leg, and is literally covered with bruises, is in the greatest pain from her extraordinary weight, which is seventeen stone. It is a matter of necessity to move her rather often, and the agony which the patient evidently suffers must be very acute. Dr. Eade, whose name figures among the list of wounded, but who nevertheless rendered valuable service, states that the thought which passed through his mind was that a bridge over the Yare had given way, and that the engine had struck the opposite bank and fallen into the water. The occupants of the carriage were violently thrown from one side to the other, and then the carriage seemed to split in two. Through the opening thus made Dr. Eade managed to tumble out into a marsh which adjoins the line. A hair-breadth escape may be noted, that of Mr. R. England, of [illegible], Norfolk. Mr. England was in one of the carriages [illegible] on top of the engine, but he was unhurt. He has since presented 100l. to the hospital by way of thank-offering. In the pile, which was sixty or seventy feet high, was also a couple from Yarmouth, who had only been married the day previously. The bride says she thought the train had been struck by a thunderbolt. Fortunately she was rescued with her husband.

To add to the horror of the situation, five or six carriages of the down train remained upon the bridge crossing the river, and as this bridge was undergoing alteration, the sides were quite unprotected. The passengers in these carriages were almost wild with fear, for every light had been put out. They did not know what had happened, and their screams added to the dreadful confusion of the hour. They were entreated to keep their seats, but it was against human nature to do so. It is miraculous that some did not fall into the stream. One man did fall in and was pulled out. But it is not thought certain that some deaths have not occurred from drowning. The river has been dragged in this belief. Mr. Slade, being at first unknown, a photograph was taken of his body for the purposes of identification, and he must have died with a smile upon his face. The statement of Dr. Pitt as to the position in which he found Mr. Whitt is of a very painful character. This unfortunate gentleman was jammed beneath a railway carriage, and lay like a man in a coffin upside down. He was in this condition three hours and a half. In order to sustain him in this agonising position, and to prevent him from fainting, Dr. Pitt, Capt. Douglas, and Mr. C. Forster contrived to supply him with brandy soaked in a handkerchief, which, being placed upon the end of a stick, they managed to slide up to his mouth, and induced him to suck. By this means only he was sustained till his liberation was effected.

Out of twenty-seven carriages of all descriptions composing the two trains (excluding engines and tenders) twelve were completely smashed and six seriously damaged, and even the remaining nine did not come off scathless. By a strange caprice the windows in some of the carriages remained whole, though the woodwork was stove in. The composite carriages have a second-class compartment at each end, with two first-class compartments in the centre. Several persons met their deaths in these second-class seats, which were broken into and crushed, while the first-class seats suffered but little in comparison. The crushed ends of most of the carriages, indeed fully illustrated in railway travelling the truth of the adage, *In medio tutissimus ibis*—always ride in the central compartment. The second-class seats must have acted as a fence and a buffer to those of the first class, and the difference of fare was here a well-invested premium, paid not only for greater comfort but for greater safety.

A circumstance which helped slightly to mitigate the horrors of the collision was the presence of three empty carriages and a horse-box (belonging to the North Eastern Railway Company) next the engine of the Norwich train. The horse was killed, the horse box being completely wrecked. The sacrifice of the horse box and the three empty carriages probably saved the lives of some of the passengers from Norwich. Next the Yarmouth engine there were also two trucks laden with fish; the contents of these trucks were strewed about the line. The fish trucks, perhaps, broke the shock of the collision to some slight extent, but they were not of much avail.

The Times' correspondent gives the following explanation of the cause of the accident, in a letter explanatory of the system upon which the traffic upon this portion of the line is worked:— The night inspector at Norwich comes on duty at nine o'clock, and would direct the movements of both trains. He would presume the up mail to be at 9-25 at Brundall, where it would remain in the ordinary course of things until the down express had passed it there. If, however, he knew that the London express was so late that there was time for the mail to run up to Norwich before the express could start, he would telegraph for the mail to come on. The station-master at Brundall receiving this authority would at once send off the mail, and the driver, knowing that the express might be awaiting its arrival at Norwich, would be sure to put on extra speed in order to finish the short six miles as soon as possible. It seems to be a pretty well understood rule that if the London express reaches Norwich in time to send off the Yarmouth and Lowestoft train by 9-35, the mail train is kept waiting at Brundall, greatly, no doubt, to the disgust of the passengers, for, assuming they arrived there punctually, they would thus be detained there about five and twenty minutes. If, on the other hand, Norwich telegraphs to Brundall to send the mail out of its turn another precaution is taken. The arrival of the mail at Norwich would not be a sufficient authority to the inspector there to send out the express. It would be the duty of the Brundall station-master, after the mail arrived at Norwich, to telegraph that the line was clear for the passage of the express. Then, and then only, ought the express to leave Norwich.

If these somewhat dry details are kept in mind, it will easily be seen how a system theoretically perfect broke down in practice, as the most perfect system may, apparently, through utterly inexplicable blundering by individuals. The express which should have left Norwich at 9-10 on Thursday night did not reach Norwich from London till 9-23 P.M. It is not the practice to send off the London carriages or engine to the coast. A new train is made up before the express arrives, and the London passengers are shifted into it. Even at 9-28 there was time to get off this supplement to the express before 9-35. The station-master at Norwich, Mr. Sproul, was asked his opinion, and said decidedly it should be sent off before the mail came up. By some extraordinary fatality, however, the night-inspector, Mr. Cooper, went to the telegraph office, which opens on the platform by a pigeon-hole panel and handed to the clerk, Robson, a written message to Brundall—"Line clear for the up mail before the 9-10 down train leaves Norwich." I do not quote the words of the message, but such, I believe, was its substance. It seems to have been unsigned, and the telegraph clerk ought strictly to have required that any message handed to him to be forwarded should be both written and signed. I believe it is said in Mr. Cooper's defence that, not having attached his signature to the message, he did not mean it to be forwarded, but meant it to be regarded only as a message which might be sent if it turned out to be necessary by-and-by; if, however, the document was to be of no effect until signed by him, the question will occur to everybody, why did he not retain so all-important a message in his own possession until it was really to be despatched? Whether this reservation by Cooper was only implied by the absence of a signature, or was verbally expressed, I do not know; in any case a verbal message delivered through a little window by an official standing on a noisy platform to a clerk inside would be unsafe at a time when a blunder might be as fatal as was the mistaken order to charge at Balaclava. However this may be, Robson, the telegraph clerk, seems to have regarded the message as one meant to be sent without reservation. Something may turn upon the practice of the railway telegraph office here with regard to unsigned messages, but to hand in such a telegram at all without the very clearest understanding what was to be done with it was an error upon which it will be on others hereafter to pronounce their opinion. The fatal message was sent by the clerk, and Mr. Cooper afterwards crossed over to the platform beside which the express was standing and started the train. The hour, as near as possible as can be judged, was 9 30, but at such a crisis time must be reckoned even by seconds.

Hardly had the last carriage disappeared when the possibility of what might have happened seems to have flashed across Mr Cooper's mind, and he ran back to telegraph to Brundall to stop the mail. He called out breathlessly, "Stop mail!" which was accordingly telegraphed without the delay of an instant, but it was too late, and those that listened knew that in all human probability it was too late. Cooper was like a man paralysed. The station master from his office close by heard the vain message, and rushed out in an agony. Every official knew that death and destruction had gone out with the train that had just left, and that they were utterly helpless; even as they were standing they knew the two trains must have met, and the thrill and suspense of those few moments are described as something never to be forgotten. At Brundall the two fateful words, "Stop train!" produced the same dismay. The station-master, Mr. Platford, after sending off the mail pursuant to directions, happened to be looking at the telegraph dial, quite unsuspicious of danger. It is part of his duty to work the instrument, and at the familiar click of the needle he sprang up to attend to it. You may imagine his horror as he read a signal to stop the train, which he knew at the moment must be in rapid career towards Norwich. He at once replied, "Mail gone," which two words destroyed any lingering hope at Norwich, and almost before the signals had been interchanged the two trains must have grappled with each other and strewn the line with dead and wounded as on some battle-field. It is right to add that Mr. Cooper has been [illegible] years in the service of the Great Eastern Company, and has been favourably known for steadiness and precision. I need hardly say that he has been suspended from duty.

Serg.-Major Cassell and Serg. Ward, of the West Norfolk Militia, who were killed in the mail train, were returning from a fishing excursion. They were buried with military honours, the former at the cemetery, the latter in the churchyard of New Lakenham, on Sept. 15. Mrs. Betts and her baby were also buried at New Lakenham; Mr. Page, carrier, of Norwich, and Miss Taylor; at the cemetery, and Clark, the engine-driver, at Thorpe. Crowds of people attended the funerals, and every mark of sympathy was shown to the bereaved families. Several watches recovered from the wreck still remain unclaimed. The death's-head pipe has been handed, however, to its owner. Nothing more has been heard of the man who set up a claim for 200l. in bank-notes, which he alleged had been on the person of a lady who had been killed in the collision. From the moment he found that his claim would be [illegible] by the railway authorities he appears to have abandoned it.

THE ST. LEGER.

On the eve of the completion of a century of its history, the 99th St. Leger has assuredly not been lacking in interest or incident. Each successive year witnesses some sensational event or another, and though here and there racing records speak of a tame Leger and a race devoid of interest, these are but the exception to the rule. Looked upon after Epsom as almost a match between George Frederick and Apology, this idea has received since then some very rude checks, which culminated this morning when, like a thunder-clap, the intelligence that George Frederick had been struck out of the Leger burst upon the Doncaster world at the breakfast hour. His backers had been long uneasy, and, in the face of the market operations, how could they help being? Rarely do bookmakers make an onslaught on a horse without good cause, and the hostility against George Frederick had been as pronounced as it was universal. Despite some bolstering up which he received last week on the strength of the confident assertions of those who had seen him that no horse was sounder or could go better, he had never quite recovered the position in the market which he held before the first shot was fired against him. His arrival at Doncaster was the signal for renewed hostilities, and his morning gallop made matters worse. Despite the professed confidence of owner, trainer, and jockey, the horse was a worse favourite every hour, and his backers must have had a foretaste of their doom when late last night at the rooms the great Sheffield book-maker was heard offering "four monkeys against George Frederick," supplemented by another offer of 150 to 50 that he was not in the first three. Other book-makers followed suit, and the process of knocking out continued till midnight. Still, we were unprepared for the final catastrophe, and backers fondly hoped that they would have "a run for their money." Mr. Cartwright declared to the last that no horse could be better. So when at 9.7 this morning the pen went through George Frederick's name the consternation was indescribable.

One of the [illegible] in connexion with this Leger has been the fact that while neither of the two favourites, George Frederick and Apology, has been going well in the market, nothing else has been going well either. Both were under suspicion, and while 48 hours before the race 3 to 1 was offered on the Field, "10 to 1 bar 2" was the cry of the book-makers. There was no third favourite. The Heath-house lot fluctuated in the market, Atlantic, Trent, and Leolinus alternately taking the lead. At one time Feu d'Amour looked like a coming horse, for Jennings was very sanguine, though he had had nothing better than Manille to try him with. Fordham's not being able to ride through an accident to his knee, was a misfortune that rather cooled the ardour of Feu d'Amour's backers; but still the trainer was confident. With the downfall of George Frederick it was expected Apology would have been a good favourite, but a report that she had pulled up lame after her gallop in the morning sent her back in the betting, and at one time there was quite a panic; rumours were flying about that she, too, was scratched, and then came offers of 50 to 1 against her. People besieged the weighing room with inquiries if the mare had been struck out or not, and did not seem to believe it when assured she was not. Atlantic became first favourite, and 5 to 1 was at one time offered against Glenalmond. For some time the market was in a very excited state, but the feeling against Apology gradually cooled down when it was known she was a certain starter. So disturbed was the market, indeed, that prices varied every five minutes, and after being subjected to such knocking about as she received, she started first favourite when the flag fell.

There were 13 runners, such rubbish as Volturno, Sweet Violet, Boulet, &c., helping to swell the field. Nothing could look better than Atlantic, Trent, Leolinus, and Apology did in the paddock, and whatever had happened to the mare in her morning gallop there was not a trace of lameness about her now. In her canter, too, she moved well, though in this respect the beautiful action of Trent, Atlantic, and Feu d'Amour was most admired. Lord Falmouth's horse and Leolinus showed the quality of all the others. As Custance, through the striking out of George Frederick, was at liberty, he had the mount on Feu d'Amour, so there was no fear of M. Lefevre's horse not having every justice done him. He is not a taking looking animal in his slow paces, but when extended moves with great freedom. Boulet, when the flag fell rushed to the front, followed by Scamp and Atlantic, the latter pulling Chaloner out of the saddle. Apology and Volturno whipped in as the lot swept up the hill, and when they came in sight again Boulet was still leading, with Atlantic second, but at the Rifle butts Lord Falmouth's horse was seen to drop back, and, as it subsequently transpired, he had again broken a blood-vessel. Boulet soon after this was done with, and the colours of Trent and Leolinus were seen in front, but only for a short time. Entering the straight, Apology, who had gradually run through her horses, came up, and, amid great cries of "Apology wins," she headed Leolinus, John Osborne sitting perfectly still, and, increasing her lead every stride, won, amid the most tremendous cheering, by a length and a half. The cheering was renewed as she returned to the Enclosure, and kept up for a period longer than ever we remember. It was essentially a popular win, for was not the mare "Yorkshire too?" She had laboured also under most unfounded suspicion of being lame as well as "safe," and the enthusiasm of the multitude for her was not to be restrained. It was a very quick run [illegible] by Dent's chronograph, being 3min. 16sec.

The BRADGATE PARK STAKES of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with 100 added. Red House in. 7 subs.

Mr. Lefevre's Slumber, by Orest—Farfalla, 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. (Butler) ... 1
Mr. Joseph Dawson's Lady Glenorchy, 2 yrs, 5st. 7lb. (Parry) ... 2
Mr. F. Gretton's Novar, 2 yrs, 7st. (Newhouse) ... 3
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Finis, 2 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (Glover) ... 4
Lord Rosebery's Aldrich (late The Teacher), 3 yrs, 8st 10lb. (Constable) ... 5
Mr. Vyner's Cashmere, 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (Archer) ... 6

Betting.—11 to 8 on Cashmere, 5 to 1 agst Slumber, 6 to 1 agst Lady Glenorchy, and 8 to 1 agst Aldrich.

Cashmere was first away, and with Slumber, Novar and Lady Glenorchy lying up, made play to the turn into the straight, where the first-named was beaten, leaving Slumber in advance, which advantage he retained to the end, and won a fine race by a head; three parts of a length divided the second and third, with the others pulling up as placed.

The CLEVELAND HANDICAP of 20 sovs. each, h.-ft., and 5 only if declared, with 100 added. Winners extra. One mile 38 subs., 20 of whom declared.

Mr. R. N. Batt's Thorn, by King of Trumps—Lady Alice Hawthorn, 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. (J. Osborne) ... 1
Mr. M. Dawson's Thunder, 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. (J. Goater) ... 2
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Dalnamaine, 3 yrs, 5st. 7lb. (Thompson) ... 3
Mr. R. Stirling's Implorer, 4 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (Archer) ... 0
Mr. G. Morland's Conundrum, 3 yrs 6st. 4lb. (Baines) ... 0

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Thunder, 3 to 1 agst Thorn, 4 to 1 agst Dalnamaine, 10 to 1 agst Implorer, and 12 to 1 agst Conundrum.

Thunder made play, closely attended by Implorer and Dalnamaine, with Thorn in the rear, to the Red House turn, where Thorn became third, and, heading Thunder at the distance, won very cleverly by three parts of a length; a bad third; Implorer was fourth, with Conundrum last.

The ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs. each, for 3-yr.-olds; colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb.; St. Leger Course. 197 subs.

Mr. Launde's Apology, by Adventurer—Mandragora (J. Osborne) ... 1
Sir R. Bulkeley's Leolinus (F. Osborne) ... 2
Mr. W. R. Marshall's Trent (T. Cannon) ... 3
Sir J. Astley's The Scamp (Jewitt) ... 4
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's Volturno (Constable) ... 0
Mr. East's Lady Patricia (J. Goater) ... 0
Lord Falmouth's Atlantic (T. Chaloner) ... 0
Mr. A. Harrison's Sweet Violet (Snowden) ... 0
Mr. J. Merry's Blantyre (Hopper) ... 0
Mr. Fisher's Rostrevor (Huxtable) ... 0
M. Lefevre's Boulet (Butler) ... 0
M. Lefevre's Feu d'Amour (Custance) ... 0
Mr. Merry's Glenalmond (F. Webb) ... 0

George Frederick was struck out at 9 7 a.m. this morning.

Betting.—5 to 1 each agst Apology and Trent, 6 to 1 agst d'Amour, 7 to 1 agst Glenalmond, 8 to 1 each agst Leolinus and Atlantic, 40 to 1 agst Blantyre, and 50 to 1 agst Rostrevor.

After two failures, Mr. M'George got his horses together, when he lowered his flag to an admirable start, in which Scamp, Blantyre, and Boulet got away nearly in a line, and made running at a strong pace, followed by Rostrevor, Glenalmond, and Trent, to whom succeeded Feu d'Amour, Lady Patricia, and Leolinus, with Volturno and Apology in the rear. Approaching the hill [illegible] in advance and forced the pace for his stable companion, closely pressed by Scamp and Atlantic, and thus they traversed the [illegible], but on reappearing in sight Boulet had increased his lead to a couple of lengths, clear of Atlantic, Blantyre, Leolinus, and Trent, with Apology improving her position as they came along the top ground, but on reaching the Rifle Butts Atlantic was seen to falter, and shortly after he retired, having broken a blood vessel, Rostrevor at the same time in company with Boulet was seen gradually giving way. Their withdrawal left Leolinus in advance of Blantyre, Feu d'Armour, Trent, Apology, and Glenalmond, who came round the Red house turn in close company; but they had no sooner made the turn for home than Osborne brought up Apology on the outside, and dispossessing Leolinus of the lead, she came on, amid the most deafening cheering, and won in a canter by a length and a half; five lengths separated the second and third. Scamp was fourth, as far in the rear of Trent, Sweet Violet fifth, Volturno sixth, with Blantyre seventh, slightly in advance of Glenalmond, eight, Feu d'Amour ninth, Boulet tenth, Rostrevor eleventh, and Lady Patricia twelfth; with the others trotting in a long way astern. Atlantic walked home with the crowd. Time as taken by Dent's chronograph, 3 min. 16 sec.; time last year, 3 min. 22 sec.—*Times*, Sept. 7.

M. DURUOF'S BALLOON ASCENT.

M. Duruof made an ascent yesterday from the Crystal Palace grounds, in one of Coxwell's mammoth balloons. The balloon used contains about 60,000 cubic feet, and a basket car was attached to it. The advertisement announcing the ascent of Madame Duruof also was only kept to the letter. The brave lady was on the ground. She was lifted into the car and rose with the balloon a few feet from the earth. At sight of her the crowd of spectators who stood round raised a cheer. The balloon was meanwhile held by a cord, and when Madame Duruof had been observed of all, the balloon was pulled down again and she got out. The public represented at Sydenham were the last to wish that a woman who had already given unmistakable proofs of courage should imperil herself again for their amusement.

Mr. Glaisher, Mr. Coxwell, and Mr. Simmons were on the spot, and Mr. Coxwell directed the operations. It had been announced that seats in the car might be secured upon payment, and £5 was the amount demanded at the Palace. Several persons had paid in advance. At the last moments, however, it was very difficult to find a place. The enclosure had first to be pierced through a crowd several deep. In the enclosure itself were gathered a number of persons who had purchased special admissions to it. The coolness which must characterize successful aeronauts in management appeared to have deserted on land those who have the management of the business of receiving passengers. The base of the balloon was a scene of shouting, pushing, crowding, and excitement, in the midst of which more than one person anxious for a place, was kept back from the car until it was too late; others, it is true, having secured places did not after all present themselves to make the ascent. Mr. Coxwell said, immediately after the balloon had started, that he would have to return about £ 50. It is probable that more method in the arrangements on the ground would have obviated many complaint which arose. The persons who ultimately ascended were M. Duruof, M. Wilfrid de Fonvielle, Barker, an assistant of Mr. Coxwell's Captain Burnaby, and three other gentlemen.

The start was made at 25 minutes past 5, inflation with the ordinary gas of the Crystal Palace District Company having commenced at half past 12. At the time of the ascent the wind was blowing a little to the east of north, and the aeronauts had expressed the intention of descending within an hour and a half. They thought that they would land in Essex. The balloon mounted and was out of sight with inconceivable rapidity, and leaving the ground strewn with bags of ballast, the spectators of the ascent turned towards the terrace to observe the display of the great fountains which, rising in their graceful way, showed as clearly as the balloon the force and direction of the wind.

M de Fonvielle and Mr W Grist have published together a short life of M Duruof The pamphlet shows how the progress of an art is assisted by the gradual growth of a population practised in it One man may be from his youth upwards accustomed to balloons as another is accustomed to horses. M Duruof was employed as an assistant in the Geant M Nadar's balloon, which was exhibited in the Palace eight years ago. He made two ascents in this balloon, and then became the proprietor of a small balloon of his own, which he navigated in company with De Groof, the unfortunate flying machinist of Chelsea. With another balloon he made a celebrated descent near Cape Grisnez, and with the same balloon he was shut up in Paris. The Government wanted despatches to be carried to Tours. On one September morning Duruof started on the wing of a strong wind, and safely running the gauntlet of German bullets, reached a railway station in friendly hands at Evreux. This began the series of those balloon voyages, by means of one of which the Dictator Gambetta broke loose from the capital to stir up the provinces to their hopeless but heroic resistance. Duruof afterwards found less respectable masters in the Commune; but he was acquitted by a military Court of criminal participation in their excesses, and resumed the occupation of an engineer's draughtsman. He soon found employment again as a constructor and master of balloons. Then came [illegible] of the [illegible] tunately for an aeronaut who is henceforth a popular favourite of two countries.

Mr. Duruof is 33 years of age, slight, tall, resolute. His wife is also young and prepossessing. So little [illegible] does he cherish for the French town [illegible] which [illegible] on his eventful voyage to the North, that he only [illegible] at 7 yesterday morning from a fete held at [illegible] in his honour and for the benefit of those concerned in [illegible]. The Palace Company shows in the [illegible] compass, a stopped watch, a discoloured log-book, and other articles, saved with the aeronauts from the wreck of the balloon from which M. Duruof and his wife were taken by the Great Grimsby fishermen but the balloon itself has been picked up in the North Sea, 150 miles from Christiansand, and it will soon be on view at the Crystal Palace for a few days. Messrs. Negretti and Zambra have published some good photographs of the adventurous pair, the promise of whose ascent, together with the comedy of Brighton, the athletic sports of the boys of the Duke of York's School, the fountains, and an assault of arms by certain sergeant-instructors, drew 11,943 people to Sydenham yesterday.

M Duruof and his party descended safely at Ingatestone in Essex, at half-past 6 yesterday evening. The exactness with which the calculations previously made were fulfilled by this descent is a hopeful sign.—*Times*, Sept. 16.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

JUDGMENT was delivered by the Correctional Tribunal at Grasse on the 17th September on the persons implicated in Marshal Bazaine's escape. It was found that the prisoner had fled, not through the postern gate of the fort, but by means of a rope, and that Colonel Villette had helped to prepare the rope. That officer, and also the warder Plantin, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment; the porter Doineau, to two months; and the warder Gigoux to one month of the same punishment. M. Rull, Marshal Bazaine's nephew was condemned, *in contumaciam*, to ten months' imprisonment; and M. Marchi, the governor of the prisoner, and three others, were acquitted.

So many allusions have been made to the two young English ladies who exhibited sympathy for Bazaine, orders for whose apprehension as suspected accomplices were at one time given, that it may be of interest to give *in extenso* Colonel Villette's explanation on that point. When asked by the presiding judge whether he had not had communications with the outside world, he replied:—

I know the incident you refer to. It touches a chord of sentiment with me. You allude to the sympathy manifested by the young Englishwomen. I will tell you all about it. Our constant occupation when we first went to the isle was watching the small boats on the sea. We soon distinguished one which was approaching the isle. It contained girls of fourteen or fifteen years of age, who evinced their sympathy for us. We were touched by it. These girls sent the marshal sweetmeats for his little child. Afterwards they sent flowers. I thought it my duty to thank them by testifying my respect for them. The youngest of them was Miss Charlotte Campbell, the daughter of an English colonel. She apprised us one day of the [illegible] by means of leaves of an album, on which she had written these words, "I start on Monday." Some signals were also made to us. All that has no importance. It is what I call my prison romance. I should have thought it the worst action I could commit to abuse the confidence and inexperience of these young girls by placing them in a false position. They left with their families, moreover, at least six weeks before the escape.

THE CLAIMANT.

A PERSON has asked Mr. John Bright to present a petition to the House of Commons in favour of Arthur Orton's liberation. In his reply, Mr. Bright says:—"I have not been in London since some time before the close of the last session, and could not take charge of the petition you refer to. I may further say that I could not support its prayer, for I think sympathy like yours was never expended on a more unworthy object."

Lord Rivers has forwarded the following letter to the editor of the *Tichborne Gazette*, dated Rushmore, Shaftesbury September 13, 1874:—"Sir,—As the chief circulation of your paper is amongst the friends of Sir Roger Tichborne, it may interest those 'fanatics and fools' to know that I saw him in Milbank yesterday, the rules of the prison allowing each prisoner, after six months' incarceration, to receive three friends. Lady Tichborne, Dr. Kenealy, and myself were the three who enjoyed this privilege; but as we were not allowed to see him separately, and the interview took place with Sir Roger at the end of a long and narrow cell, divided by rails and wirework into three compartments—ourselves and Sir Roger being at the two ends, and a warder in the centre—the visit was not so satisfactory as I expected it would have been. Sir Roger has lost between seven and eight stone in weight. He said he was in good health, and I was told the same by the warders. He gives no trouble to anyone, and bears himself under his misfortune as only a gentleman and a man conscious of his innocence could. Confinement and misery have turned his hair grey; and no wonder; but the story which has been put about of his hair having become of the same colour as Arthur Orton's, now that the dye cannot be used, is a lie, like all the other assertions made against him by the prosecution. For six months, and now again for six months to come, Sir Roger has been, and is to be, living in a tomb, never seeing a letter or newspaper, or holding any intercourse with the outer world. But he has survived it, and means still to survive it; believing that however great and hard to bear his punishment may be, it requires but time to let the English nation see the iniquity of his trial, and that their eyes once opened, his freedom is secured. I hope his views are correct, and I believe they will prove to be so, if justice and fair play are ever again to be allowed to hold their own against Popery and priestcraft.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, RIVERS."

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL [illegible],000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on [illegible] land, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in [illegible] in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS [illegible] sold and the safe custody of the same [illegible].
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected [illegible] description of Banking Business and Money Agency [illegible].
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14 Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE;
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, [illegible] sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Meeting on the 28th [illegible] Price per 100 [illegible].

FOR SALE.
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.
LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ...... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ...... £ 60,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ...... Rs. 9,677,[illegible]
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. [illegible], and Langley.

[illegible] entitled, with great confidence, [illegible] the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 13,910, assuring ... £9,717,5[illegible]-15-11
[illegible] the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were ... £957,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premium of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits, and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE £[illegible] 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES £[illegible]
POLICIES IN FORCE [illegible] JUNE 1874 [illegible]
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,[illegible]
Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively ...... Over £119,000

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.
Policies issued...... 519
Amount Assured......Rs. 37,80,000
Annual Premium Income ...... ,, 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.
The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.
1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.
2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.
3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.
4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.
5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.
7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	[illegible]	49	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
25	98	8	0	[illegible]	0	8	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	[illegible]	2	0	47	2	[illegible]	35
40	126	10	0	[illegible]	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	0	57	9	4	45
50	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	4	[illegible]	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	[illegible]	8	8	105	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	[illegible]	8	25	15	4	23	[illegible]	8	20
25	[illegible]	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	[illegible]	7	4	31	[illegible]	0	28	6	8	30
35	[illegible]	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	[illegible]	4	0	[illegible]	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	5	0	[illegible]	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	0	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	73	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages [illegible].
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 8-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING,
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY:
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,[illegible],000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
[illegible]
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium ...... £ 716,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,112,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 18[illegible] ...... £ 78,925
Do. 1862 ...... £300,690
Do. 1872 ...... £816,983
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, [illegible] on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds ...... £ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.		FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	6
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	8	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1869.

EP[illegible]

"By a thorough [illegible] the operation of di[illegible] [illegible] blood [illegible]

MANUFACTURE [illegible]

Made [illegible]

sold only [illegible]

Works—[illegible]
Makers of Epps's [illegible]

FRENCH MEDICINES.
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with a more favorable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by [illegible]. The model laboratories [illegible] Seine, and managed by [illegible] Medicine, ex-Pharmacien [illegible] Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION.
DUSART'S
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations [illegible] lacto-phosphate of lime as their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP, SOLUTION, are prime order reconstituents. They promote the growth, [illegible] the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.
They stimulate [illegible] the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded, for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia, for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup, the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO.
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the [illegible] extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of [illegible].
They combine [illegible] efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, [illegible], or pains in the stomach, as do the [illegible] Copaiba in a liquid state, or the [illegible] result from [illegible] injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives [illegible] nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments in the Paris Hospitals have proved that the [illegible] extract of Indian Hemp [illegible] this complaint, as well as against [illegible] of voice, facial neuralgia, [illegible].

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A [illegible] instantly [illegible] remedy [illegible] from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable [illegible] or sub-[illegible].

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN-BARK AND IRON.

This medicine possesses, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the tonic and [illegible] iron, one of the principal [illegible].
It rapidly removes the [illegible] complaints, caused by anæmia [illegible] to which ladies are liable, [illegible] pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children [illegible] promotes digestion, and [illegible] whose blood has been impoverished by the [illegible] and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:
BATHGATE & Co. ...... Calcutta.
CORFIELD & [illegible]
BARRIE & Co. ...... Madras.
TREACHER & Co. ...... Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists [illegible] CHLORODYNE [illegible] DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE [illegible], and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

BENEFICIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups,
Jams in tins and jars,
[illegible] Marmalade,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
[illegible]
Fruits in brandy and Noyeau,
Potted Meats and Fish,
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings,
Kippered Salmon and Herrings,
Herrings à la Sardine,
[illegible]
Yarmouth Bloaters,
[illegible]
[illegible] and Finnan Haddocks,
Pure Salad Oil,
Soups in Pints and Quarts,
[illegible]
Peas, Carrots, Beans, & other Vegetables,
[Preserved Hams and Cheese,]
[illegible]
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,
Bologna Sausages,
Yorkshire Game Pies,
[illegible]
[illegible] Poultry
[illegible]
Lea and Perrins' [illegible]

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should always be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE AND BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition [illegible].

Printed and Published by [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: [illegible]
Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI [illegible]
[illegible]